NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM
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BAN TỔ CHỨC KÌ THI

TỔNG TẬP ĐỀ THI OLYMPIC

30 tháng 4

Tiếng Anh 11

SP

BAN TỔ CHỨC KÌ THI

Tổng tập
ĐỀ THI OLYMPIC
30 tháng 4

Tiếng Anh
11

SP NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC SƯ PHẠM

10. A new battery for domestic applicances in the house is as thin and
A B C
flexible as paper.
D

VII. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

A. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as the ones printed before them.

1. Jane's husband will be returning from South America quite soon.
It won't...
2. The council rarely allows appeals against its decisions.
Hardly...
3. Experts think that all dogs evolved from wolves.
All dogs are...
4. The two sides never looked likely to reach an agreement.
At no time...
5. Absolute secrecy was crucial to the success of the mission.
Without...

B. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they mean almost the same as the ones printed before them, using the words given. You must not change the words in any way.

1. She has always had a good relationship with the children (got).
....
2. You'd be better if you had a quiet holiday. (do)
....
3. What Rachel does in her spare time doesn't concern me. (business)
....
4. Only final- year students are allowed to use the main college car park. (restricted)
....
5. The final version of the plan was quite different from the initial draft. (resemblance)
....

VIII. WRITING

The world is experiencing a dramatic increase in population. This is causing problems not only for the poor, developing countries, but also for industrialised and developed nations.

Describe some of the problems that overpopulation causes and suggest at least one possible solution. (You should write from 200 to 250 words).

LẦN XIV – NĂM 2008

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC TẠI TP.HỒ CHÍ MINH

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 001

Part 1. PHONOLOGY *(5 MS)*

Choose the word whose underlined part is different from the other three of the group.

1. A. lays B. says C. stays D. plays
2. A. tortoise B. postcard C. postpone D. purpose
3. A. heir B. wear C. stare D. weir
4. A. equation B. television C. mention D. decision
5. A. confusedly B. allegedly C. supposedly D. wickedly

Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of the group.

6. A. appliance B. ancestor C. ancestry D. absolute
7. A. innocent B. criminal C. reaction D. specialist
8. A. predict B. surgeon C. salary D. perfect
9. A. suspicion B. facilitate C. convey D. separate
10. A. ambitious B. assemble C. equivalent D. vacancy

Part 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Choose the underlined part of the sentence that needs correction.

11. Wealthy people have always desired and wear precious stones because
A B
their beauty is lasting.
C D

12. The tongue is the principle organ of taste, and is crucial for chewing, swallowed,
A B C D
and speaking.

13. Some conifers, that is, tree that have cones, are able to thrive on poor, thin soil.
A B C D

14. Rice, which it still forms the staple diet of much of the world's population,
A B C
grows best in hot, wet land.
D

15. You should know by now that I cannot stand it when my steak is not cooked
A B C
properly as I always have mine well-made.
D

16. Lack of animal protein in the human diet is a serious cause of the malnutrition.
A B C D

17. Neither of the scout leaders know how to trap wild animals or how to prepare them for mounting.
A B C D

18. I didn't mean offending her, but she took my comments amiss and now will not talk to me.
A B C D

19. Although pure diamond is colorless and transparent, when contaminated wit other minerals it may appear in various color, ranging from pastel to opaque black.
A B C D

20. Animals and man use the energy finding in food to operate their body and muscles.
A B C D

Part 3. VOCABULARY *(5 MS)*

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

21. There was a terrible storm on the night we first stayed at the campsite but we were alright with our tent and were dry as a ________.
A. bone B. cover C. coat D. sheet

22. Tropical diseases are comparatively ________ in Europe.
A. scarce B. rare C. slight D. few

23. I didn't want to ________ him his moment of triumph, so I congratulated him on defeating me.
A. decline B. forgo C. deprive D. deny

24. Because the Amtrak system is so old, the trains always start suddenly.
A. with ease B. with a thump C. with a jerk D. with effort

25. The recent economic crisis has brought about a ________ in world trade.
A. slump B. sag C. droop D. tilt

26. He bought a ________ railway set at a souvenir shop in Darlington for his niece.
A. picturesque B. micro C. miniature D. diminutive

27. Although insects are harmful to plants, their existence contributes a great part to ________ which helps to make a balanced environment.
A. biology B. biophysics C. biochemistry D. biodiversity

28. Hanoi National University was ________ one hundred years ago.
A. begun B. established C. organized D. appeared

29. Thu Le zoo ________ many kinds of wild animals, such as tigers and lions.
A. covers B. includes C. consists D. contains

30. We were politely ________ into a dimly lit hall by a respectable looking butler.
A. shooed B. ushered C. introduced D. routed

Part 4. STRUCTURES

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

31. Marine reptiles are among the few creatures that are known to have a possible life span greater than ________.
A. man B. the man
C. the one of the man's D. that of man

32. If Jim ________ the plane, he ________ here by now.
A. hadn't missed / would have been B. didn't miss / would have been
C. hadn't missed / would be here D. hadn't missed / had been

33. "I'm sorry I have to leave so early," she said.
A. She apologized for having to leave so earlier.
B. She apologized for having to leave early.
C. She regretted to have left so early.
D. She left early, and she feels sorry now.

34. I was astonished that he turned down the job – I ________ it would have been ideal for him.
A. have thought B. would have thought
C. am thinking D. had been thinking

35. They go to the seaside ________ they should be disturbed by the noise of the city.
A. in order that B. so that C. for D. lest

36. ________ that she burst into tears.
A. Such was angry girl B. So angry she was
C. She was angry so D. Her anger was such

37. He had an excellent grade in his examination ________ the fact that he hadn't worked particularly hard.
A. in spite of B. although C. because of D. on account of

38. Not only ________ visit Japan but they plan to stop off in the USA as well.
A. they plan to B. they must
C. will they D. are they paying

39. By the time Brown's daughter graduates, ________ retired.
A. he B. he has C. he'll being D. he'll have

40. On ________ he had won, he jumped for joy.
A. telling B. he was told C. being told D. having told

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 002

Part 1. PREPOSITIONS

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

1. The company has to ______ ways of reducing costs.

A. take in B. think over C. work out D. look out

2. He has always looked ______ his elder brother.

A. up to B. back on C. into D. up and down

3. He ______ a large sum of money when his aunt died.

A. came off B. came out C. came into D. came over

4. Don't quote me. What I am about to say is ______ the record.

A. on B. off C. without D. above

5. Ann wasn't hungry at all, and could only ______ the food on her plate.

A. toy with B. finger with C. snack at D. side at

6. You can always ______ Ann to give you sound advice.

A. bank of B. bank for C. bank at D. bank on

7. Once again poor Colin has been ______ for promotion.

A. stood by B. passed over C. locked out D. struck off

8. You really shouldn't buy that car. I know the engine is fine, but most of the body work has been ______ away by rust.

A. eaten B. dissolved C. crumbled D. erased

9. We could get ______ on our salary alone.

A. by B. over C. out D. down

10. She takes great pride ______ her work.

A. in B. of C. on D. with

Part 2. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

People appear to be born to compute. The numerical skills of children develop so early and so inexorably that it is easy to imagine an internal clock of mathematical maturity guiding their growth. Not long after learning to walk and talk, they can set the table with impressive accuracy – one plate, one knife, one spoon, one fork, for each of the five chairs. Soon they are capable of nothing that they have placed five knives, spoons, and forks on the table and, a bit later, that this amounts to fifteen pieces of silverware. Having thus mastered addition, they move on to subtraction. It seems almost reasonable to expect that if a child were secluded on a desert island at birth and retrieved seven years later, he or she could enter a second-grade mathematics class without any serious problems of intellectual adjustment.

Of course, the truth is not so simple. This century, the work of cognitive psychologists has **illuminated** the subtle forms of daily learning on which intellectual progress depends. Children were observed as they slowly grasped – or, as the case might be, bumped into – concepts that adults take for granted, as they refused, for instance, to concede that quantity is unchanged as water pours from a short stout glass into a tall thin one. Psychologists have since demonstrated that young children, asked to count pencils in a pile, readily report the number of blue or red pencils, but must be coaxed into finding the total. Such studies have suggested that the rudiments of mathematics are mastered gradually, and with effort. **They** have also suggested that the very concepts of abstract numbers – the ideas of oneness, a twoness, a threeness that applies to any class of objects and is a **prerequisite** for doing anything more mathematically demanding than setting a table – is **itself** far from innate.

11. What does the passage maily discuss?

A. Trends in teaching mathematics to children

B. The use of mathematics in child psychology

C. The development of mathematical ability in children.

D. The fundamental concepts of mathematics that children must learn.

12. It can be inferred from the passage that children normally learn simple counting

A. soon after they learn to talk B. by looking at the clock

C. when they D. after they reach second grade in school.

13. The word **illuminated** in line 11 is closest in meaning to

A. illustrated B. accepted C. clarified D. lighted

14. The author implies that most small children believe that the quantity of water changes when it is transferred to a container of a different

A. color B. quality C. weight D. shape

15. According to the passage, when small children were asked to count a pile of red and blue pencils they

A. counted the number of pencils of each color.

B. guessed at the total number of pencils.

C. counted only the pencils of their favorite color

D. subtracted the number of red pencils from the number of blue pencils.

16. The word **they** in line 17 refers to

A. mathematicians B. children C. pencils D. studies

17. The word **prerequisite** in line 19 is closest in meaning to

A. reason B. theory C. requirement D. technique

18. The word **itself** in line 20 refers to

A. the total B. the concept of abstract numbers

C. any class of objects D. setting a table

19. With which of the following statements would the author be LEAST likely to agree?

A. Children naturally and easily learn mathematics.

B. Children learn to add before they learn to subtract.

C. Most people follow the same pattern of mathematical development.

D. Mathematical development is subtle and gradual

20. Where in the passage does the author give an example of hypothetical experiment?

A. Lines 3-6 B. Lines 7-9 C. Lines 11-14 D. Lines 17-20

Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

Fiberscopes are one of the most are one of the most important outcomes of he science of fiber optics. Fibers made of glass and transparent acrylic plastic are capable of conveying light energy, and when thousands of these fibers are combined in what is called a fiberscope, they can transmit images. The most common fiberscopes contain about 750,000 fibers, each 0.001 centimeter, or 10 microns, in diameter. For certain uses, the diameter of the fiber may be as small as 5 microns.

Fiberscopes have a wide range of applications. In the medical field, physicians use fiberscopes to examine internal organs and as an aid in delicate surgeries. Miniature probes have also been developed to view muscle fiber, skin tissue, and blood cells. Fiberscopes have also found varied uses in industry, particularly to inspect or control operations in **inaccessible** areas. Bundles of fiberscopes fused together in a solid plate, called a faceplate, are being used in the manufacture of television tubes and other cathode-ray tube devices.

The most far reaching applications of fiber-optic technology are in communication. Optical fibers carry voice messages for telephone service. The sound of the voice is electronically broken down into thousands of pulses per second, which causes a transmitting laser to send **coordinated** pulses of light through the optical fibers. At the receiving end, the light pulses are **converted** to electrical signals and the voice message is reconstructed. Light-wave communication systems can handle an immensely greater number of telephone calls and television programs than the current system, and **they** will form the basis of the "electronic superhighway" expected to crisscross the nation in the near future of the information age.

21. How do optical fibers carry voice message?

A. By fusing bundles of fiberscopes into a faceplate

B. By converting electrical signals to light pulses

C. By sending coordinated electrical pulses through optical fibers

D. By using cathode-ray tube devices.

22. The word **inaccessible** in line 9 means

A. difficult to find B. extremely small

C. hard to reach D. impossible to climb

23. It can be inferred from the passage that fiberscopes

A. have more uses in industry than in medicine

B. will play a major role in the information age

C. will decrease in importance as they become more common

D. have reached the peak of their development

24. Where in the passage does the author discuss the uses of miniature probes in medicine?

A. lines 2–7 B. lines 6–8

C. lines 14–16 D. lines 17–19

25. The main topic of the passage is

A. The birth of the "electronic superhighway"

B. The various applications of fiber-optic technology

C. How fiberscopes have enhanced the field of medicine

D. How sound may be transformed into light

26. As used in line 18, the word **they** refers to

A. fiberscopes B. light-wave communication systems

C. television programs D. television calls

27. The word **converted** in line 15 is closest in meaning to

A. transferred B. transformed

C. transmitted D. changed

28. The word **coordinated** in line 14 is closest in meaning to

A. separated B. organized C. transformed D. deconstructed

29. Fiberscopes are being used to do all of the following EXCEPT

A. assist in delicate surgeries

B. control operations in inaccessible areas

C. convert light pulses to electrical signals

D. transmit images

30. The passage will most likely be followed by a discussion of

A. homes and businesses of the future

B. the structure of fiberscopes

C. additional uses of fiberscopes in industry

D. the use of fiber optics in the electronic superhighway

Part 3. CLOZE TEST

Choose the words or phrases that best fit the blanks to make a complete passage.

HILTON PLANS HOTEL ON MOON – WITH A BEACH

Hilton International, (1) __________ of many of the world's most luxurious hotels, has joined the race to build the first hotel on the moon, (2) __________ a new meaning to the expression "five star".

Called the Lunar Hilton, the huge place would have over 5,000 rooms. I would be powered by two enormous solar panels and would have its own beach and sea (3) __________ a working farm.

The company asked architects to design the building following the discovery of water on the moon. It is working (4) __________ with experts at NASA on the project and hopes to (5) __________ a partnership which would be able to fly guests to the hotel.

Hilton has spent little more than ∈ 100,000 on the project so far, howeve compared with the ∈ 25m that three Japanese companies have already poured into their own moon projects. Shimizu is planning tennis courts and goli (6) __________, while Nishimatsu wants to build a resort, called Escargot Ci consisting of three 10-storey towers (7) __________ like snails' shells.

Another company, Obayashi, is working (8) __________ a project to creat a self-sufficient lunar community of 10,000 people which would be supplied b (9) __________ vegetable farms on the moon.

Peter Inston, the British architect who has (10) __________ the Hilton's plans, proposes a 325-meter-high complex with restaurants, a medical center, church and even a primary school. All drinking water would be pumped up fron the ice reserves, which would also be used to fill the sea.

31. A. host B. owner C. heir D. inheritor
32. A. giving B. making C. taking D. bringing
33. A. as far as B. as well as C. as much as D. as long as
34. A. closely B. nearly C. hardly D. similarly
35. A. create B. get C. form D. make
36. A. courts B. fields C. courses D. squares
37. A. being B. looked C. formed D. shaped
38. A. out B. on C. up D. out of
39. A. huge B. vast C. wide D. big
40. A. done B. made C. grown D. developed

WRITTEN TEST

Part 1. CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage.

Cloze test 1.

According to a magazine (1) _____ I read recently, we now live in an age (2) _____ leisure. Not only are more and more people reaching retirement age w their (3) _____ of enjoyment and even adventure relatively (4) _____ but working week is becoming shorter and the opportunities for (5) _____ are becom

greater and greater all the time. Not to (6) ______ the fact that people tend to spend (7) ______ time traveling to work or may even be working from home.

What I can't understand, however, is (8) ______ these people are. As far as I can tell the whole thing is another one of those journalistic fictions. I (9) ______ that there are a lot of retired people nowadays but I am not sure that all of them are dashing about learning hang-gliding or sailing single-handed round the world. My own parents seem to spend most of their time gazing at the television. And as for the shorter working week, I wish someone would (10) ______ my company about it. I seem to be working longer and longer hours all the time. The little leisure time I have is eaten into by sitting in the traffic jams or waiting for trains to show up at rain-swept platforms. I haven't noticed any dramatic improvements in my lifestyle either, but perhaps I just have to wait until I get my pension.

Cloze test 2.

(11) _____ to the west, the Grand Canyon is one of the world's most famous spectacular natural phenomenons. It is located in the northern part of the state of Arizona, in the United States of America. Covering one and one quarter million acres, it (12) _____ 277 miles east to west and extends 1 to 18 miles in (13) _____. The depth has been measured at one mile, which is deeper than any (14) _____ canyon in the world. It is easy to see why the Grand Canyon is included as one of the seven wonders of the world.

Tourists travel to the canyon began as (15) _____ as 1890 and increased rapidly after the hotel was built on the South Rim of the canyon. Ninety (16) _____ of the visitors view the Grand Canyon from the South Rim, which, unlike the North Rim, is opened year (17) _____. Visitors can drive around the canyon to the North Rim by using a road that is 214 miles long. They can also (18) _____ the canyon over a 21-mile trail on a two-day hike. Most visitors drive along the park roads, stopping (19) _____ scenic viewing points, and many take walks along the canyon rim or hike along one of the 36 trails. Campers can ride mules down (20) _____ the canyon, and water enthusiasts rent boats or canoes to use on the Colorado River.

Part 2. WORD FORMS

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

1. Jim is one of the most __________ members of the committee. (SPEAK)

2. __________ expressions are gainfully employed when the listener or reader is successful in making the intended connection. (REFER)

3. The reason for Bruce Lee's death was sleeping pill __________. (DOSAGE)

4. This statue __________ the soldiers who died in the war. (MEMORY)

5. What a terrible film! It's really __________ in my views. (RATE)

6. The troops were thoroughly __________ by this set-back. (MORAL)

7. We try to ensure the ________ of our employees. (BE)

8. The three drug traffickers were sentenced to life ________. (PRISON)

9. Eating fish and lots of vegetables greatly increases your life ________. (EXPECT)

10. There's nothing to match the warmth and **coziness** of a genuine log-fire. (COZY)

alcoholic	die	chemistry	surgical	germ
infect	technician	favour	sterilize	operator

In 1869 Joseph Lister discovered the principle of antiseptic (11) ________ thus sharply decreasing the number of (12) ________ caused by infection. Lister used carbonic acid, a strong (13) ________ which destroyed the bacteria. Lister was not satisfied because the carbonic acid injured the tissue cells, and the wound healed slowly. Today milder chemicals called antiseptics are used to treat wounds. Although antiseptics do not kill bacteria, they produce conditions so (14) ________ that bacteria cannot survive. Being mild (15) ________ antiseptics do not injure tissue to any great extent.

Lister then developed a technique of "asetics surgery". In this (16) ________, germs are kept from wounds during and after (17) ________. Instruments are sterilized in boiling water.

Antiseptics such as iodine, nercrochrome, or (18) ________, are used to clean the skin before the operation. (19) ________ gloves, masks and gowns are used by the surgeon and his assistant. Special ultraviolet and (20) ________ lamps are used to keep the air in the operating room free of bacteria.

Part 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentence with the given word or the given beginning so that the new sentence has the same meaning as the previous one.

1. We couldn't relax until all the guests had gone home.
→ Only ________________

2. His memory gradually failed as he grew old.
→ The ________________

3. The only thing that kept us out of prison was the way he spoke the local dialect.
→ But for his command ________________

4. We should waste no words talking to that stubborn guy. (BREATH)
→ ________________

5. I suspected him when he started being so helpful. (RAT)
→ ________________

6. He doesn't appreciate his wife. (GRANTED)
→ ________________

7. It was hard not to start laughing when she started to sing. (FACE)
→ It ________________

8. What has this experience taught you. (DRAWN)
→ ________________

9. The best solution was thought o by Peter. (CAME)
→ ________________

10. The writer's writing style contrasted sharply with his spoken language. (CONTRAST)
→ There ________________

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY: *(10 điểm)*

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

1. A. honest B. home C. vehicles D. heiress
2. A. youths B. maps C. cigarettes D. months
3. A. hole B. nose C. lost D. only
4. A. thorough B. without C. although D. mouths
5. A. permission B. ship C. decision D. inversion.

II. Choose the word with the different stress pattern.

6. A. escape B. lotion C. prefer D. review
7. A. discourage B. document C. general D. politics
8. A. assure B. behind C. grateful D. regret
9. A. appointment B. argument C. arrival D. enjoyment
10. A. accommodate B. appreciate C. accessory D. competition.

Câu 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: *(10 điểm)*

From the four underlined words or phrases (A), (B), (C), or (D), identify the one that is not correct.

1. Each chemical element is characterized to the number of protons
A B
that an atom of that element contains, called its atomic number.
C D

2. From 1905 to 1920, American novelist Edith Wharton was at the
A B
height of her writing career, publishing of her three most famous novels.
C D

3. Although pure diamond is colorless and transparent, when contaminated with other
A B
material it may appear in various color, ranging from Pastels to opaque black.
C D

4. In the 1970's, consumer activities succeeded in promoting laws that set safety
A B C
standards for automobiles, children's clothing, and a widely range of
D
household products.

5. Zoos in New Orleans, San Diego. Detroit, and the Bronx have become biologic
A
parks where animals roams free and people watch them across a moat.
B C D

6. In human beings, as in other mammal, hairs around the eyes and ears and in
A B
the nose, prevent dust, insects, and other matter from entering these organs.
C D

7. Because of its vast tracts of virtually uninhabited northern forest,
A B
Canada has one of the lowest population density in the world.
C D

8. Rice, which it still forms the staple diet of much of the world's population,
A B C
grows best in hot, wet lands.
D

9. Electric lamps came into widespread use during the early 1900's and
have replaced other type of fat, gas or oil lamps for almost even' purpose
A B C D

10. Dinosaurs are traditionally classified as cold-blooded reptiles, but
A B
recent evidence based on eating habits, posture, and skeletal structural
C
suggests some mav have been warm-blooded.
D

Câu 3. VOCABULARY – WORD CHOICE

1. The cast ______ several times and then left the stage to wild applause.
A. bowed B. ducked C. crouched D. stooped

2. The pilot spoke to the passengers to ______ their fears when the plan entered a storm.
A. allay B. deter C. soothe D. placate

3. Then he started out on what ______ to be a very eventful journey.
A. proved B. arose C. turned D. developed

4. I think you are being ______ pessimistic and that you'll do better than you expect.
A. additionally B. abundantly C. unduly D. worthlessly

5. She often appears not to care about her work, but appearances can be ______.
A. cunning B. deceitful C. deceptive D. insincere

6. In ______ to them, it wasn't their fault that the party went so badly.
A. fairness B. justice C. recognition D. sympathy

7. Peter isn't keen on exercise, but he isn't ______ to the occasional walk.
A. averse B. unwilling C. reluctant D. contrary

8. It is difficult to decide on the best ______ of action in these circumstances.
A. measure B. course C. process D. policy

9. He has been with the company for 35 years, but the management has now decided to ______ with his services.
A. discard B. dispense C. disuse D. dismiss

10. Richard is ______ to give up immediately when faced with any problem.
A. habitual B. subject C. susceptible D. apt.

Câu 4. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR: *(10 điểm)*

Choose the word or phrase which best fits each gap of the sentence.

1. With the exception of mercury, ______ at standard temperature and pressure.
A. the metallic elements are solid B. which is a solid metallic element
C. metallic elements being solid D. since the metallic elements are solid.

2. The computer has dramatically affected ______ photographic lenses are constructed.
A. is the way B. that the way
C. which way do D. the way.

3. In bacteria and in other organisms, ______ is the nucleic acid DNA that provides the genetic information.
A. both B. which C. and D. it.

4. Although thunder and lightning are produced at the same time, light waves travel faster ______, so we see the lightning before we hear the thunder.
A. than sound do waves B. than sound waves are
C. than do sound waves D. sound waves.

5. Richard Wright enjoyed success and influence ______ among Black American writers of his era.
A. were unparalleled B. are unparalleled
C. unparalleled D. the unparalleled.

6. It is good form to use the name of the person ______.
A. who are greeting B. you are greeting
C. which you are greeting D. greeting for you.

7. ______ kind of organization throughout the world uses computers to conduct business.

A. Virtually all B. Virtually every

C. Nearly most D. Nearly all.

8. One of the first exercises in math class is ______ measure the radius of a circle.

A. to learn and B. learning to C. learn to D. to learn how to.

9. Our neighbor has a parrot who can cry ______ a baby and meow ______ a cat.

A. like/ like B. as/ just like C. like/ as D. as/ as.

10. Egypt is unique. No other country has ______ wealth of ancient monuments.

A. so B. such as C. such a D. so many.

Câu 5. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS: *(10 điểm)*

1. Don't ______! I haven't finished explaining yet!

A. hang up B, hold on C. hang on D. call up.

2. The motorist must have run ______ the fox without noticing.

A. out B. on C. over D. up.

3. It's difficult to tell identical twins ______.

A. on B. out C. apart D. over.

4. Owning an animal can really tie you ______.

A. out B. down C. back D. off.

5. As darkness fell, there was nothing for it but to ______ the nearest village.

A. call to B. go to C. make for D. stand for.

6. The smell of hot buttered toast ______ me back to my childhood.

A. holds B. takes C. gives D. sets.

7. You know they're only trying to make you lose your temper! ______!

A. Simmer down B. Eat away C. Work out D. Tuck in.

8. When he saw her with John, Jack ______ anger.

A. showed up B. bristled with C. pricked withD. brushed with.

9. Alice felt that she was among friends so she ______ a little.

A. looked up B. melted away C. opened up D. screwed up.

10. When Henry saw the broken window, he ______ a rage.

A. flew into B. drove out C. faced up to D. steamed.

Câu 6. READING COMPREHENSION: *(10 điểm)*

Read the passage and then choose the answer – A, B, C, or D – that you think fits best.

Our eyes and ears might be called transformers because they sense the light and sound around us and turn them into electrical impulses that the brain can interpret. These electrical impulses that have been transformed by the eyes and ears reach the brain and are turned into messages that we can interpret. For the eye, the process begins as the eye admits light waves, bends them at the cornea and lens, and then focuses them on the retina. At the back of each eye, nerve fibers bundle together to form optic nerves, which join and then split into two optic tracts. Some of the fibers cross so that part of the input from the right visual field goes into the left side of the brain, and vice versa. The process in the ear is carried out through sensory cells that are carried in fluid-filled canals and that are extremely sensitive to vibration. Sound that is transformed into electricity travels along nerve fibers in the auditory nerve. These fibers form a synapse with neurons that carry the messages to the auditory cortex on each side of the brain.

1. According to the author, we might call our eyes and ears "transformers" because:

A. They sense light and sound. B. They create electrical impulses.

C. The brain can interpret the input. D. The messages travel in the brain.

2. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "admits" in line 4?

A. selects B. interprets C. lets in D. focuses on.

3. In line 7, what does the word "them" refer to?

A. messages B. processes C. eyes D. light waves.

4. The word "bundle"" in line 5 could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. group B. grow C. branch D. settle.

5. The word "split" as used in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. tear B. fracture C. separate D. crack.

6. Which part of the passage best describes the first step in transforming light into electrical impulses?

A. Lines 4–6 B. Lines 6–8 C. Lines 8–10 D. Lines 10–12.

7. According to the passage, when input from the right visual field goes into the left side of the brain, what happens?

A. The nerve fibers bundle together.

B. The optic nerves split.

C. The retina receives light waves.

D. Input from the left field goes to the right side.

8. The phrase "carried out" in line 8 could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. brought over B. taken away C. accomplished D. maintained.

9. Which of the following is most similar to the word "vibration" as used in line 9?

A. sound B. movement C. light D. heat.

10. According to the passage, optic nerves eventually:

A. split B. bend

C. admit light waves D. become messages

Câu 7. GUIDED CLOZE TEST: *(10 điểm)*

Scully was the sort of man who (1) __________ been a success in life. If he had not been brought up in one of the roughest parts of the city, he might have (2) __________ a chance. But (3) __________ plays a big part in our lives, and Scully was destined to become one of the best known and richest criminals of all time. He had begun his working life doing (4) __________ jobs in a factory but he quickly made his way up the (5) __________ of success and, aged only 26 was one of the most successful property developers who operated in the city. People (6) __________ Scully make a lot of friends and even more enemies. His business deals were known to be illegal but nobody could prove, or perhaps had the courage to try and prove, just (7) __________ illegal they were. He lived a life of luxury. He was a handsome man and spent a great deal of time having holidays in the sun. He was always surrounded by beautiful women. Unfortunately he became over-confident and started (8) __________ foolish risks which naturally ended in disaster. As evidence against him grew, he fled the country and was eventually picked up on a luxury yacht (9) __________ the Mediterranean. He is now (10) __________ a 10–year sentence for fraud.

1. A. should have B. must have C. might have D. can't have
2. A. gained B. brought C. stood D. took
3. A. a luck B. the luck C. luck D. lucky
4. A. traditional B. conventional C. extraordinary D. odd
5. A. ladder B. steps C. foundation D. route
6. A. as B. like C. similar D. same
7. A. what B. how C. how many D. which
8. A. doing B. handling C. making D. taking
9. A. on B. in C. at D. from
10. A. doing B. performing C. serving D. enjoying.

Câu 8. OPEN CLOZE TEST: *(10 điểm)*

Yellowstone National Park is America's first and foremost National Park, drawing over three million visitors yearly. Established in 1872 by the United States Congress "for the preservation of" its many wonders and "for the enjoyment of the people, " and now encompassing 2. 2 million acres, Yellowstone in 2006 celebrates its 134^{th} (1) __________. The Park has five entrances and some 370 miles of paved roadway. Situated (2) __________ the northwest corner of the Wyoming frontier, Yellowstone is a treasure (3) __________ inspires awe in travelers from around the world, boasting (4) __________ geysers (about 250 active geysers from amidst 10, 000 total thermal features) than anywhere (5) __________ on the globe. Situated atop a huge volcanic basin, Yellowstone is home (6) __________ thousands of active thermal features, including the world renowned Old Faithful Geyser. Yellowstone is also (7) __________ for the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, which is 1200 feet deep and highlighted by the powerful Lower Falls. Yellowstone is also pristine mountain-range wilderness and an open refuge for wildlife, including grizzly bear, elk, American bison, moose and wolf. (8) __________ recent decades, it has been recognized that Yellowstone and the surrounding area are a biological unit, which is referred to as the Greater Yellowstone Area. And now, the wonders of Yellowstone have been captured for the world to see (9) __________ the internet via Yellowstone Net. Learn (10) __________ Yellowstone National Park online, including an online video tour of the Park, but visit Yellowstone National Park in person for the experience of a lifetime!

1. anniversary **2.** in **3.** that **4.** more **5.** else
6. to **7.** known **8.** in **9.** on **10.** About.

Câu 9. WORD FORMS: *(20 điểm)*

A. Fill each blank space with the correct form of the word given:

1. Lack of money __________ a change of plan. **(necessary)**
2. Michael told his story between __________. **(mouth)**
3. It is thoroughly dishonest and __________ to cheat in an examination. **(honor)**
4. The slight __________ in his left hand was corrected by surgery. **(form)**
5. That __________ pupil should be severely punished. **(respect)**
6. She is a(n) __________ mother, staying at home and looking after the children. **(fashion)**
7. They meet regularly to share experiences and develop their collective __________. **(expert)**
8. The scenery really was __________ beautiful. **(breathe)**
9. She was quite disappointed. She felt that the company __________ her work. **(value)**
10. Please __________ our letter of the 14^{th}. We have not had a reply. **(know)**

B. Fill each blank with the correct form of the word chosen from the box.

anomaly	easy	hypocrisy	tolerable	attract
similarity	fancy	comfort	except	practice

A major (1) __________ at the Paris Exposition of 1867 was the locomotive *America*. Its cab was crafted of ash, maple, black walnut, mahogany, and cherry. Its boiler, smokestack, valve boxes, and cylinders were covered with a glistening silvery material. The tender was decorated with the arms of the Republic, a portrait of Ulysses S. Grant, and a number of elaborate scrolls. Other machinery of the day exhibited (2) __________ characteristics. Steam engines were built in "Greek revival" style, featuring fluted columns and decorated pedestals. On a printing press called *The Columbian* each pillar was a caduceus—the serpent-entwined staff of the universal messenger, Hermes—and atop the machine perched an eagle with extended wings, grasping in its talons Jove's thunderbolts, an olive branch of peace, and a cornucopia of plenty, all bronzed and gilt. It is little remembered today that well into the late nineteenth century most American machine manufacturers embellished their creations. While this practice pleased the public, some observers considered it (3) ____________. A writer in the British periodical *Engineering* found it "extremely difficult to understand how among a people so (4) ____________ in most things, there is maintained a (5) ____________ of the grotesque ornaments and gaudy colors, which as a rule rather than an (6) ____________ distinguish American machines."[2] An exasperated critic for ____________ *Scientific American* asserted that "a highly colored and (7) ____________ ornamented piece of machinery is good in the inverse ratio of the degree of color and ornament."

By the beginning of the twentieth century, machine ornamentation yielded to clean lines, economy, and restriction to the essential. "Form follows function" became the precept of a new machine aesthetic. Creators of exotic contraptions like the locomotive *America* were accused of being sentimentalists, (8) ____________ and worse. Yet in their reluctance to give up adornment—ridiculous as it might have seemed—these designers were in fact expressing a (9) ____________ we all share, an (10) ____________ in the face of mathematical severity.

Câu 10. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION : *(20 điểm)*

1. The fourth time he asked her to marry him, she accepted.
Only on his ____

2. My protests were ignored by everybody.
Nobody ____

3. I was not surprised to hear that Harry had failed his driving test.
It came ____

4. It was the fog that caused the traffic problems.
If ____

5. He imitated George Bush and some other politicians in a humorous way. **(took)**
____

6. I wasn't at all surprised when I heard that Sophie had been promoted. **(hear)**
It came ____

7. You must accept the fact that she loves another boy. **(terms)**
____

8. He feels bitter and inferior because he didn't go to university. **(chip)**
____

9. After a while, I realized that I'd made a terrible mistake. **(dawned)**
____

10. We've agreed to share the cost. **(come)**
____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A/ PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY *(5 điểm)*

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is different from the other three of the group.

1. A. lays — B. **says** — C. stays — D. plays
2. A. **tortoise** — B. postcard — C. postpone — D. purpose
3. A. heir — B. wear — C. stare — D. **weir**
4. A. equation — B. television — C. **mention** — D. decision
5. A. **confusedly** — B. allegedly — C. supposedly — D. wickedly

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from the other three of the group.

6. A. **appliance** — B. ancestor — C. ancestry — D. absolute
7. A. innocent — B. criminal — C. **reaction** — D. specialist
8. A. **predict** — B. surgeon — C. salary — D. perfect
9. A. suspicion — B. facilitate — C. convey — D. **separate**
10. A. ambitious — B. assemble — C. equivalent — D. **vacancy**

Câu 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Choose the underlined part of the sentence that needs correction.

11. Wealthy people have always desired and wear precious stones because
A B
their beauty is lasting.
C D

12. The tongue is the principle organ of taste, and is crucial for chewing,
A B C
swallowed, and speaking.
D

13. Some conifers, that is, tree that have cones, are able to thrive on poor, thin soil.
A B C D

14. Rice, which it still forms the staple diet of much of the world's population,
A B C
grows best in hot, wet land.
D

15. You should know by now that I cannot stand it when my steak is not
A B
cooked properly as I always have mine well-made.
C D

16. Lack of animal protein in the human diet is a serious cause of the malnutrition.
A B C D

17. Neither of the scout leaders know how to trap wild animals or how
A B C
to prepare them for mounting.
D

18. I didn't mean offending her, but she took my comments amiss and
A B C
now will not talk to me.
D

19. Although pure diamond is colorless and transparent, when contaminated wit other
A B
minerals it may appear in various color, ranging from pastel to opaque black.
C D

20. Animals and man use the energy finding in food to operate their body
A B C D
and muscles.

Câu 3. VOCABULARY *(5 điểm)*

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

21. There was a terrible storm on the night we first stayed at the campsite but we were alright with our tent and were dry as a ________.
A. bone B. cover C. coat D. sheet

22. Tropical diseases are comparatively ________ in Europe.
A. scarce B. rare C. slight D. few

23. I didn't want to ________ him his moment of triumph, so I congratulated him on defeating me.
A. decline B. forgo C. deprive D. deny

24. Because the Amtrak system is so old, the trains always start suddenly.
A. with ease B. with a thump C. with a jerk D. with effort

25. The recent economic crisis has brought about a ________ in world trade.
A. slump B. sag C. droop D. tilt

26. He bought a ________ railway set at a souvenir shop in Darlington for his niece.
A. picturesque B. micro C. miniature D. diminutive

27. Although insects are harmful to plants, their existence contributes a great part to ________ which helps to make a balanced environment.
A. biology B. biophysics C. biochemistry D. biodiversity

28. Hanoi National University was ________ one hundred years ago.
A. begun B. established C. organized D. appeared

29. Thu Le zoo ________ many kinds of wild animals, such as tigers and lions.
A. covers B. includes C. consists D. contains

30. We were politely ____ into a dimly lit hall by a respectable looking butler.
A. shooed B. ushered C. introduced D. routed.

Câu 4. STRUCTURES

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

31. Marine reptiles are among the few creatures that are known to have a possible life span greater than ________.
A. man B. the man
C. the one of the man's D. that of man

33. If Jim ________ the plane, he ________ here by now.
A. hadn't missed / would have been B. didn't miss / would have been
C. hadn't missed / would be here D. hadn't missed / had been

33. "I'm sorry I have to leave so early," she said.
A. She apologized for having to leave so earlier.
B. She apologized for having to leave early.
C. She regretted to have left so early.
D. She left early, and she feels sorry now.

34. I was astonished that he turned down the job – I ________ it would have been ideal for him.
A. have thought B. would have thought
C. am thinking D. had been thinking

35. They go to the seaside ________ they should be disturbed by the noise of the city.
A. in order that B. so that C. for D. lest

36. ________ that she burst into tears.
A. Such was angry girl B. So angry she was
C. She was angry so D. Her anger was such

37. He had an excellent grade in his examination ________ the fact that he hadn't worked particularly hard.
A. in spite of B. although C. because of D. on account of

38. Not only ________ visit Japan but they plan to stop off in the USA as well.
A. they plan to B. they must C. will they D. are they paying

39. By the time Brown's daughter graduates, ________ retired.

A. he B. he has C. he'll being D. he'll have

40. On ________ he had won, he jumped for joy.

A. telling B. he was told C. being told D. having told

Câu 5. PREPOSITIONS

Choose the option that best fits the blank of the sentence.

41. The company has to ______ ways of reducing costs.

A. take in B. think over C. work out D. look out

42. He has always looked ________ his elder brother.

A. up to B. back on C. into D. up and down

43. He ____________ a large sum of money when his aunt died.

A. came off B. came out C. came into D. came over

44. Don't quote me. What I am about to say is __________ the record.

A. on B. off C. without D. above

45. Ann wasn't hungry at all, and could only _________ the food on her plate.

A. toy with B. finger with C. snack at D. side at

46. You can always _________ Ann to give you sound advice.

A. bank of B. bank for C. bank at D. bank on

47. Once again poor Colin has been _________ for promotion.

A. stood by B. passed over C. locked out D. struck off

48. You really shouldn't buy that car. I know the engine is fine, but most of the body work has been _________ away by rust.

A. eaten B. dissolved C. crumbled D. erased

49. We could get ________ on our salary alone.

A. by B. over C. out D. down

50. She takes great pride _________ her work.

A. in B. of C. on D. with.

Câu 6. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

People appear to be born to compute. The numerical skills of children develop so early and so inexorably that it is easy to imagine an internal clock of mathematical maturity guiding their growth. Not long after learning to walk and talk, they can set the table with impressive accuracy – one plate, one knife, one spoon, one fork, for each of the five chairs. Soon they are capable of nothing that they have placed five knives, spoons, and forks on the table and, a bit later, that this amounts to fifteen pieces of silverware. Having thus mastered addition, they move on to subtraction. It seems almost reasonable to expect that if a child were secluded on a desert island at birth and retrieved seven years later, he or she could enter a second-grade mathematics class without any serious problems of intellectual adjustment.

Of course, the truth is not so simple. This century, the work of cognitive psychologists has **illuminated** the subtle forms of daily learning on which intellectual progress depends. Children were observed as they slowly grasped – or, as the case might be, bumped into – concepts that adults take for granted, as they refused, for instance, to concede that quantity is unchanged as water pours from a short stout glass into a tall thin one. Psychologists have since demonstrated that young children, asked to count pencils in a pile, readily report the number of blue or red pencils, but must be coaxed into finding the total. Such studies have suggested that the rudiments of mathematics are mastered gradually, and with effort. **They** have also suggested that the very concepts of abstract numbers – the ideas of oneness, a twoness, a threeness that applies to any class of objects and is a **prerequisite** for doing anything more mathematically demanding than setting a table – is **itself** far from innate.

51. What does the passage maily discuss?

A. Trends in teaching mathematics to children.

B. The use of mathematics in child psychology.

C. The development of mathematical ability in children.

D. The fundamental concepts of mathematics that children must learn.

52. It can be inferred from the passage that children normally learn simple counting

A. soon after they learn to talk

B. by looking at the clock

C. when they

D. after they reach second grade in school.

53. The word illuminated in line 11 is closest in meaning to

A. illustrated B. accepted C. clarified D. lighted

54. The author implies that most small children believe that the quantity of water changes when it is transferred to a container of a different.

A. color B. quality C. weight D. shape

55. According to the passage, when small children were asked to count a pile of red and blue pencils they

A. counted the number of pencils of each color.

B. guessed at the total number of pencils.

C. counted only the pencils of their favorite color

D. subtracted the number of red pencils from the number of blue pencils.

56. The word they in line 17 refers to

A. mathematicians B. children

C. pencils D. studies

57. The word prerequisite in line 19 is closest in meaning to

A. reason B. theory C. requirement D. technique

58. The word itself in line 20 refers to

A. the total B. the concept of abstract numbers

C. any class of objects D. setting a table

59. With which of the following statements would the author be LEAST likely to agree?

A. Children naturally and easily learn mathematics.

B. Children learn to add before they learn to subtract.

C. Most people follow the same pattern of mathematical development.

D. Mathematical development is subtle and gradual

60. Where in the passage does the author give an example of hypothetical experiment?

A. Lines 3-6 B. Lines 7-9 C. Lines 11-14 D. Lines 17-20

B. Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

Fiberscopes are one of the most are one of the most important outcomes of he science of fiber optics. Fibers made of glass and transparent acrylic plastic are capable of conveying light energy, and when thousands of these fibers are combined in what is called a fiberscope, they can transmit images. The most common fiberscopes contain about 750,000 fibers, each 0.001 centimeter, or 10 microns, in diameter. For certain uses, the diameter of the fiber may be as small as 5 microns.

Fiberscopes have a wide range of applications. In the medical field, physicians use fiberscopes to examine internal organs and as an aid in delicate surgeries. Miniature probes have also been developed to view muscle fiber, skin tissue, and blood cells. Fiberscopes have also found varied uses in industry, particularly to inspect or control operations in inaccessible areas. Bundles of fiberscopes fused together in a solid plate, called a faceplate, are being used in the manufacture of television tubes and other cathode-ray tube devices.

The most far reaching applications of fiber-optic technology are in communication. Optical fibers carry voice messages for telephone service. The sound of the voice is electronically broken down into thousands of pulses per second, which causes a transmitting laser to send coordinated pulses of light through the optical fibers. At the receiving end, the light pulses are converted to electrical signals and the voice message is reconstructed. Light-wave communication systems can handle an immensely greater number of telephone calls and television programs than the current system, and they will form the basis of the "electronic superhighway" expected to crisscross the nation in the near future of the information age.

61. How do optical fibers carry voice message?

A. By fusing bundles of fiberscopes into a faceplate

B. By converting electrical signals to light pulses

C. By sending coordinated electrical pulses through optical fibers

D. By using cathode-ray tube devices.

62. The word inaccessible in line 9 means

A. difficult to find B. extremely small

C. hard to reach D. impossible to climb

63. It can be inferred from the passage that fiberscopes

A. have more uses in industry than in medicine

B. will play a major role in the information age

C. will decrease in importance as they become more common

D. have reached the peak of their development

64. Where in the passage does the author discuss the uses of miniature probes in medicine?

A. lines 2-7 B. lines 6-8 C. lines 14-16 D. lines 17-19

65. The main topic of the passage is

A. The birth of the "electronic superhighway"

B. The various applications of fiber-optic technology

C. How fiberscopes have enhanced the field of medicine

D. How sound may be transformed into light

66. As used in line 18, the word they refers to

A. fiberscopes B. light-wave communication systems

C. television programs D. television calls

67. The word converted in line 15 is closest in meaning to

A. transferred B. transformed C. transmitted D. changed

68. The word coordinated in line 14 is closest in meaning to

A. separated B. organized C. transformed D. deconstructed

69. Fiberscopes are being used to do all of the following EXCEPT

A. assist in delicate surgeries

B. control operations in inaccessible areas

C. convert light pulses to electrical signals

D. transmit images

70. The passage will most likely be followed by a discussion of

A. homes and businesses of the future

B. the structure of fiberscopes

C. additional uses of fiberscopes in industry

D. the use of fiber optics in the electronic superhighway

Câu 8. CLOZE TEST

Choose the words or phrases that best fit the blanks to make a complete passage.

HILTON PLANS HOTEL ON MOON – WITH A BEACH

Hilton International, (1) ________ of many of the world's most luxurious hotels, has joined the race to build the first hotel on the moon, (2) ________ a new meaning to the expression "five star".

Called the Lunar Hilton, the huge place would have over 5,000 rooms. It would be powered by two enormous solar panels and would have its own beach and sea (3) ________ a working farm.

The company asked architects to design the building following the discovery of water on the moon. It is working (4) ________ with experts at NASA on the project and hopes to (5) ________ a partnership which would be able to fly guests to the hotel.

Hilton has spent little more than € 100,000 on the project so far, however compared with the € 25m that three Japanese companies have already poured into their own moon projects. Shimizu is planning tennis courts and golf (6) ________, while Nishimatsu wants to build a resort, called Escargot City, consisting of three 10-storey towers (7) ________ like snails' shells.

Another company, Obayashi, is working (8) ________ a project to create a self-sufficient lunar community of 10,000 people which would be supplied by (9) ________ vegetable farms on the moon.

Peter Inston, the British architect who has (10) ________ the Hilton's plans, proposes a 325-meter-high complex with restaurants, a medical center, a church and even a primary school. All drinking water would be pumped up from the ice reserves, which would also be used to fill the sea.

71. A. host B. owner C. heir D. inheritor
72. A. giving B. making C. taking D. bringing
73. A. as far as B. as well as C. as much as D. as long as
74. A. closely B. nearly C. hardly D. similarly
75. A. create B. get C. form D. make
76. A. courts B. fields C. courses D. squares
77. A. being B. looked C. formed D. shaped
78. A. out B. on C. up D. out of
79. A. huge B. vast C. wide D. big
80. A. done B. made C. grown D. developed

B/ WRITTEN TEST

Câu 1. CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage.

Cloze test 1:

According to a magazine (1) article I read recently, we now live in an age of (2) increasing leisure. Not only are more and more people reaching retirement age with their (3) taste of enjoyment and even adventure relatively (4) intact but the working week is becoming shorter and the opportunities for (5) leisure are becoming greater and greater all the time. Not to (6) mention the fact that people tend to spend (7) less time traveling to work or may even be working from home.

What I can't understand, however, is (8) who these people are. As far as I can tell the whole thing is another one of those journalistic fictions. I (9) admit that there are a lot of retired people nowadays but I am not sure that all of them are dashing about learning hang-gliding or sailing single-handed round the world. My own parents seem to spend most of their time gazing at the television. And as for the shorter working week, I wish someone would (10) remind my company about it. I seem to be working longer and longer hours all the time. The little leisure time I have is eaten into by sitting in the traffic jams or waiting for trains to show up at rain-swept platforms. I haven't noticed any dramatic improvements in my lifestyle either, but perhaps I just have to wait until I get my pension.

Cloze test 2:

(11) Further to the west, the Grand Canyon is one of the world's most famous spectacular natural phenomenons. It is located in the northern part of the state of Arizona, in the United States of America. Covering one and one quarter million acres, it (12) stretches 277 miles east to west and extends 1 to 18 miles in (13) width. The depth has been measured at one mile, which is deeper than any (14) other canyon in the world. It is easy to see why the Grand Canyon is included as one of the seven wonders of the world.

Tourists travel to the canyon began as (15) early as 1890 and increased rapidly after the hotel was built on the South Rim of the canyon. Ninety (16) percent of the visitors view the Grand Canyon from the South Rim, which, unlike the North Rim, is opened year (17) round. Visitors can drive around the canyon to the North Rim by using a road that is 214 miles long. They can also (18) cross the canyon over a 21-mile trail on a two-day hike. Most visitors drive along the park roads, stopping (19) at scenic viewing points, and many take walks along the canyon rim or hike along one of the 36 trails. Campers can ride mules down (20) into the canyon, and water enthusiasts rent boats or canoes to use on the Colorado River.

Câu 2. WORD FORMS

A. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

1. Jim is one of the most outspoken members of the committee. **(speak)**

2. **Referential** expressions are gainfully employed when the listener or reader is successful in making the intended connection. **(refer)**

3. The reason for Bruce Lee's death was sleeping pill **overdose. (dosage)**

4. This statue **commemorates** the soldiers who died in the war. **(memory)**

5. What a terrible film! It's really **over-rated** in my views. **(rate)**

6. The troops were thoroughly **demoralized** by this set-back. **(moral)**

7. We try to ensure the **well-being** of our employees. **(be)**

8. The three drug traffickers were sentenced to life **imprisonment. (prison)**

9. Eating fish and lots of vegetables greatly increases your life **expectancy. (expect)**

10. There's nothing to match the warmth and **coziness** of a genuine log-fire. **(cozy)**

B.

alcoholic *die* *chemistry* *surgical* *germ*
infect *technician* *favour* *sterilize* *operator*

In 1869 Joseph Lister discovered the principle of antiseptic (11) **surgery**, thus sharply decreasing the number of (12) **deaths** caused by infection. Lister used carbonic acid, a strong (13) **disinfectant** which destroyed the bacteria. Lister was not satisfied because the carbonic acid injured the tissue cells, and the wound healed slowly. Today milder chemicals called antiseptics are used to treat wounds. Although antiseptics do not kill bacteria, they produce conditions so (14) **unfavorable** that bacteria cannot survive. Being mild (15) **chemicals**, antiseptics do not injure tissue to any great extent.

Lister then developed a technique of "asetics surgery". In this (16) **technique**, germs are kept from wounds during and after (17) **operations**. Instruments are sterilized in boiling water.

Antiseptics such as iodine, nercrochrome, or (18) **alcohol**, are used to clean the skin before the operation. (19) **Sterile** gloves, masks and gowns are used by the surgeon and his assistant. Special ultraviolet and (20) **germicidal** lamps are used to keep the air in the operating room free of bacteria.

Câu 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Rewrite the sentence with the given word or the given beginning so that the new sentence has the same meaning as the previous one.

1. We couldn't relax until all the guests had gone home.
→ Only *when/ after all the guests ... could we relax.*

2. His memory gradually failed as he grew old.
→ The older *he got, the more his memory failed him.*

3. The only thing that kept us out of prison was the way he spoke the local dialect.
→ But for his command *of the local dialect, we would have been kept in prison.*

4. We should waste no words talking to that stubborn guy. **(breath)**
→ We should save our breath by not talking to that ...

5. I suspected him when he started being so helpful. **(rat)**
→ I smelt a rat when

6. He doesn't appreciate his wife. **(granted)**
→ he takes his wife for granted

7. It was hard not to start laughing when she started to sing. **(face)**
→ It *was hard to keep a straight face when she ....*

8. What has this experience taught you. **(drawn)**
→ *What conclusions have you drawn from this ...?*

9. The best solution was thought o by Peter. **(came)**
→ Peter came up with the best solution.

10. The writer's writing style contrasted sharply with his spoken language. **(contrast)**
→ There *was a sharp contrast between the writer's writing style and his spoken language.*

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY

A. Find the word that has its underlined part pronounced differently from the other three in each question.

1. A. clerk B. nurse C. bursar D. burp.
2. A. sergeant B. shark C. phantom D. data.
3. A. benzene B. precis C. cliche D. Greenwich
4. A. bouquet B. boutique C. boulevard D. brusque.
5. A. masseur B. attorney C. pearl D. heifer.

B. Choose the word with different stress pattern.

1. A. extraordinary B. cathedral C. email D. apostrophe.
2. A. atheism B. abbey C. convey D. alley.
3. A. Freudian B. lieutenant C. rheumatism D. rhino
4. A. eucalyptus B. temperament C. etymology D. mediocre
5. A. psychological B. instantaneous C. permanent D. referee

Câu 2. MISTAKE CORRECTION:

1. Did(A) you notice(B) any particular characteristics(C) about the thief – was he wearing(D) long hair?

2. It's virtually(A) impossible to deceive(B) in the examination because investigators(C) patrol the room every(D) ten minutes.

3. It is no good(A) expecting for(B) promotion(C) within the first two years(D).

4. At the beginning(A) everybody(B) put their money(C) into internet enterprises(D).

5. Since the abolition(A) of capital punishment(B) in this country murderers are not hung(C) if they are found guilty(D).

6. To eliminate any delays (A) on handover we would remember(B) you to bring all(C) the necessary documentation(D).

7. You should know by now(A) that I can not stand it (B) when my steak is not cooked (C) properly as I always have mine well made(D).

8. By taking ahead(A) with the proposal (B) without reference to other members of the board, the chairman(C) got into serious trouble(D).

9. The aiming (A) that the company had set itself(B) of doubling production within(C) 5 years has certainly not been reached(D).

10. Most of the production(A)like fruit and vegetables(B) that you find in this supermarket(C) has been imported(D).

Câu 3. VOCABULARY

Choose the word which best completes each sentence:

1. I can't write that kind of letters unless I'm in the right . . . . of mind.
A. frame B. way C. set D. turn.

2. I'm not keen on . . . . control of the project to a relative newcomer.
A. undertaking B. charging C. entrusting D. allotting.

3. He realised that the manager was angry from the .... tone he adopted.
A. brief B. smooth C. curt D. high

4. The recent economic crisis has brought about a .... in world trade.
A. slump B. sag C. droop D. tilt

5. Send for our free brochure by .... the coupon below.
A. answering B. responding C. completing D. filling.

6. The organisers of the competition are unable to .... into any discussion of the results.
A. embark B. enter C. undertake D. negotiate.

7. ....that he passes all his exams first time, he'll be qualified in under four years.
A. Considering B. Assuming C. Hoping D. Speculating.

8. A solution to the problem of widespread tax evasion is long ....
A. postponed B. overdrawn C. overdue D. outstanding.

9. Politicians should never lose ...... of the needs of the people they represent.
A. view B. sight C. regard D. prospect.

10. His emotional problems .... from the attitudes he encountered as a child, I think.
A. stem B. flourish C. root D. sprout.

Câu 4. GRAMMAR & STRUCTURES

Choose the best answer:

1. .... ourselves, Jack's brother is a drug addict.
A. For B. Among C. Between D. With.

2. The defendant refused to answer the prosecutor's questions ....
A. because he was afraid it would incriminate him.
B. for fear that they will incriminate him.
C. because he was afraid that his answer would incriminate him.
D. fearing that he will be incriminated.

3. It is very difficult to stop the cultivation of marijuana because ....
A. it grows very carelessly. B. of its growth without attention.
C. it grows well with little care. D. it doesn't care much to grow.

4. .... inventions such as videos CD– Rom and the Internet, it has been difficult for movie theatres to turn a profit since the early 1970s.
A. Since recent B. Because of recent
C. Recent D. The result of recent

5. He insisted that his method . . . . correct.
A. be B. should C. were D. was.

6. Exhausted, we went directly to bed ....
A. ignored him knocking on our door.
B. ignored his knocking on our door.
C. his knocking on our door was ignored by us.
D. ignored his knocking with our door.

7. Polyphony is a synonym of counterpoint, ... the term "counterpoint" is generally associated with the technique of polyphonic music.
A. not unless B. formerly C. though D. additional.

8. Those students do not like to read novels .... textbooks.
A. in any case B. forgetting about.
C. leaving out of the question D. much less.

9. Manufacturers often sacrifice quality ....
A. for a larger profit margin.
B. in place of to earn more money.
C. to gain more qualities of money.
D. and instead earn a bigger amount of profit.

10. In simple animals, ... reflex movement or involuntary response to stimuli.
A. behaviour mostly B. most is behaviour.
C. most behaviour D. the most behaviour.

Câu 5. READING

A. Fill in each gap with a suitable word:

When most (1) ________ write music, it is for singers with lovely voice. Not Anne Lebaron (2) ________ in Lebaron's composition "Concerto for Active Frogs" is a chorus of singers – wearing green plastic (3) ________ bags – who croak (4) ________ with a tape of boring frogs!

Lebaron believes that frogs make beautiful music. While studying at the University of Alabama, she began trying (5) ________ frogs in her compositions. She (6) ________ the voice of frogs and wrote music to (7) ________ the tape. Her work won her a Fulbright scholarship to study music in Germany.

Completely performing the "Concerto for Active Frogs" the singers usually sing on (8) ________ Sometime, however, Lebaron has the singers scattered throughout the audience. The results can be surprising (9) ________ one performance, a woman thought that the person in front of her was (10) ________ the music by croaking along, and she hit the unsuspecting performer with her program!

B. Choose the best answer:

The United States Constitution established a political system comprising a national and federal government. The new federal system accommodated the thirteen original state governments while establishing new bodies and powers designed to address national concerns. The national government created by the union of states stood above the state governments in specific national matters while acknowledging the role of the states or sharing power with *them* in other areas. State officials were required to take an oath to support the Constitution, and state courts were required to recognize the Constitution and the laws and treaties made under it as the supreme law.

The Constitution, a veritable work of genius, greatly enhanced the power of central government but carefully divided its functions into three distinct branches—executive, legislative, and judicial. The principle of separation of powers was applied throughout the document. Carefully measured checks and balances were inserted to prevent the acquisition or concentration of power in any one branch and also for the purpose of protecting minority rights from the potential rule of the majority. In their powers to *amend* the Constitution and to elect the president and members of the Senate, the-states also gained a role in applying checks and balances.

1. In line 5, the word "them" refers to
A. national matters B. the states
C. state officials D. national and federal government

2. According to the passage, state officials were required to take an oath to
A. recognize the Constitution as a work of genius
B. share power with the federal government
C. support the Constitution
D. protect minority rights

3. The word "amend" in line 15 could best be replaced by
A. change B. balance C. enhance D. construct

4. The author of the passage is probably an expert in
A. social science B. minority issues
C. public housing D. political science

5. The author's attitude toward the Constitution is one of
A. humor B. indifference
C. commendation D. disapproval

6. It can be concluded from the passage that the authors of the Constitution
A. intended above all to preserve the unity of the states
B. wanted to avoid usurpation of powder by any individual or body
C. provided the states with the most power to govern
D. didn't believe that the state and federal branches of the government could work well together

7. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
A. To discuss one of the principal elements of the Constitution
B. To mention the roles of state officials in government
C. To persuade the state legislators to support the Constitution
D. To summarize the role of the Senate.

C.

Since the world became industrialized, the number of animal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction has increased. Bengal tigers, for instance, which once roamed the jungles in vast numbers, now number only about 2, 300. By the year 2025, it is estimated that they will become extinct. What is alarming about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by poachers who, according to some sources, are not always interested in material gain but in personal gratification. This is an example of the callousness that is contributing to the problem of extinction. Animals such as the Bengal tiger, as well as other endangered species) are valuable parts of the world's ecosystem. International laws protecting these animals must be enacted to ensure their survival – and the survival of our planet.

Countries around the world have begun to deal with the problem in various ways Some countries, in an effort to circumvent the problem, have allocated large amounts of land to animal reserves. They then charge admission prices to help defray the costs of maintaining the parks, and they often must also depend on world organizations for support. This money enables them to invest in equipment and patrols to protect the animals. Another response to the increase in animal extinction is an international boycott of products made from endangered species. This has had some effect, , but by itself it will not prevent animals from being hunted and killed.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

A. the Bengal tiger B. international boycotts
C. endangered species D. problem with industrialization

2. The above passage is divided into two paragraphs in order to contrast.

A. a problem and a solution B. a statement and an illustration
C. a comparison and a contrast D. specific and general information

3. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude.

A. forgiving B. concerned C. vindictive D. surprised

4. The word "poachers" could be best replaced by which of the following?

A. illegal hunters B. enterprising researchers
C. concerned scientists D. trained hunters

5. The word "defray" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. lower B. raise
C. make a payment on D. make an investment toward

6. What does the term "international boycott" refer to?

A. buying and selling of animal products overseas
B. a refusal to buy animal products worldwide
C. a global increase in animal survival
D. defraying the cost of maintaining national parks.

Câu 6. CLOZE TEST

Choose the best word/ phrase A, B, C or D to complete the following passage.

INFLUENCES OF TELEVISION

Television has changed the lifestyle of people in every industrialized country in the world. In the United States, where sociologists have studied the effects, some interesting observations have been made.

Television, although not essential, has become a(n) (1). . . . . . part of most people's lives. It has become a baby-sitter, an initiator of conversations, the major transmitter of culture, a keeper of traditions. Yet when what can be seen on TV in one day is critically analyzed, it becomes evident that television is not a teacher but a sustainer. The poor (2) . . . . of programming does not elevate people into greater (3) . . ., but rather maintains and encourages the status quo.

The (4) . . . . . reason for the lack of quality in American television is related to both the history of TV programming development and the economies of TV. Television in America began with radio. Radio companies and their sponsors first (5) . . . . . with television. Therefore, the close relationship, which the advertisers had with radio programs became the system for many actually produced the programs. Thus, (6). . . . . from the capitalistic, profit-oriented sector of American society, television is primarily (7) . . . . with reflecting and attracting society rather than (8) . . . . and experimenting with new ideas. Advertisers want to attract the largest viewing audience possible; to do so requires that the programs be entertaining rather than challenging.

Television in America today remains, to a large (9) . . . . . ., with the same organization and standards as it had thirty years ago. The hope for some evolution and true achievement toward improving society will require a change in (10) . . . . . system.

1. A. integral B. mixed C. fractional D. superior.
2. A. quantity B. quality C. effect D. product.
3. A. preconception B. knowledge C. understanding D. feeling
4. A. adequate B. unknown C. inexplicable D. primary
5. A. experimented B. tried C. did D. made
6. A. going B. leaving C. coming D. getting
7. A. interested B. concerned C. worried D. connected.
8. A. reflecting B. innovating C. attracting D. entertaining.
9. A. extent B. degree C. size D. amount.
10. A. total B. full C. entire D. complete.

Câu 7. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blanks with ONE suitable word:

A.

Diversity is a hallmark of life, an intrinsic feature of living systems in the (1) . . . . world. The demonstration and celebration of this diversity is an endless rite. Look at the (2) . . . . of museums, zoos, aquariums and (3) . . . . gardens. The odder the exhibit, the more different it is from the most common and familiar life forms (4) . . . . us, the more successful it is likely to be. Nature does not tire of providing oddities for people who (5) . . . . for them. Biologists has already formally (6) . . . . 1. 7 million species. As may as 30 to 40 million more may remain to be classified.

Most people seem to take (7) . . . . for granted. If they think about it at all they assume it exists in endless supply. Nevertheless, diversity is

. . . . Advocates of perpetual endangered as never before in its (8) . . . . economic growth treat living species as expendable. As a result, an (9) . . . . crisis of unprecedented magnitude is under way. Worse yet, when diversity needs help most, it is neglected and misunderstood by much of the (10) . . . . community that once championed it.

B.

The (1) . . . . of etiquette in American restaurants depend upon a number of factors: the physical location of the restaurant, e. g. , rural or (2) . . . . ; the type of restaurant, e. g. , informal or formal; and certain (3) . . . . that are most universal. In other (4) . . . . , some standards of etiquette vary significantly while other standards apply almost anywhere. Learning the (5) . . . . etiquette in a particular type of restaurant in a particular area may sometimes require instruction, but more commonly it simply requires sensitivity and (6) . . . . For example, while it is acceptable to read a magazine in a coffee shop, it is inappropriate to (7). . . . . the same in a more luxurious setting. And, if you are eating in a very rustic setting it may be fine to tuck your napkin into your shirt, but if you are in a sophisticated urban restaurant this (8) . . . . would demonstrate a lack of manners. It is safe to say, (9) . . . . , that in virtually every restaurant it is unacceptable able to indiscriminately throw your food on the floor. The conclusion we can most likely (10) . . . . from the above is that while the types and locations of restaurants determine etiquette appropriate to them, some rules apply to all restaurants.

Câu 8. WORD FORMS

A. Supply the correct form of the word provided in brackets in each sentence:

1. It's . . . . of him to lose his temper like that '– he usually very calm **(character)**

2. He's the most unpleasant . . . . person I've ever met! **(manner)**

3. The negotiations are at a . . . . with neither side willing to make concessions **(stand)**

4. It's . . . . when people won't believe things that are obviously true **(furious)**

5. We . . . . go to the pub before lunch on Sunday. **(vary)**

6. Leisure habits won't change much in the . . . . future **(see)**

7. Jim is very disorganised and not very . . . . **(business)**

8. This statue . . . . the soldiers who died in the war **(memory)**

9. Jack is one of the most . . . . members of the committee **(speak)**

10. The idea that the sun "rises" is a popular . . . . **(conceive)**

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box:

observe – command – lead – science – dive
difficult – impossible – deep – possible – grow

Some time ago, (1) . . . . began experiments to find out whether it would be (2) . . . . to set up a "village" under the sea. A five room "house" was built in a garage work-shop and lowered into the water off Port Sudan in the Red Sea. For 29 days, five men lived at a (3) . . . . of 40 feet. At a much lower level, two more (4) . . . . stayed for a week in a smaller "house". On returning to the surface, the men said that they had experienced no (5) . . . . i breathing and had made many interesting scientific (6) . . . . The (7) . . . . of the party, (8). . . . . Cousteau, spoke of the (9) . . . . of cultivating the sea bed. He said that if permanent stations were set up under the sea, under farms could provide food for the (10) . . . . population of the world.

Câu 9. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

A. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it:

1. That reminds me of the time I climbed to the top of Mount Fuji.
That takes . . . .

2. I certainly won't change my mind about resigning.
There . . . .

3. You've got a nerve, implying that it was all my fault.
How . . . .

4. The boy was about to cry when he was reprimanded by his mother.
The boy was . . . .

5. I was greatly relieved to hear that her condition was not serious.
It was . . . .

6. If nothing unfortunate happens, I'll see you next week.
All . . . .

7. People are persuaded by adverts to spend more than they can afford.
Adverts tempt . . . .

8. It was pure chance that a police man was passing as I was attacked.
Only . . . .

9. We must think about ways of improving the transport system.
Thought . . . .

10. You can eat as much as you like for $5 at the new lunch-bar.
There . . . .

B. Rewrite the following sentences using the given words. Do not alter these words.

1. He stood no chance of passing his exams. **(inevitable)**

……………………………………………………

2. Winning that prize has made him very conceited. **(head)**

……………………………………………………

3. It was with great reluctance that they came to our aid. **(loath)**

……………………………………………………

4. He passed the word around that he was looking for a flat. **(known)**

……………………………………………………

5. Since the institution's methods were printed in a newspaper, people have lost their good opinion of it. **(disrepute)**

……………………………………………………

6. What you have done is inexcusable **(amends)**

……………………………………………………

7. My impression of him was that he was a very capable person. **(struck)**

……………………………………………………

8. Soon the whole town had heard the news about the bank robbery **(wildfire)**

……………………………………………………

9. She's not really upset; she's only pretending. **(act)**

……………………………………………………

10. Was the exam OK? **(well)**

……………………………………………………

TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN THƯỢNG HIỀN - TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

Câu 1. PHONETICS *(10 điểm)*

A. Identify the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the other words in the group.

1. A. great	B. bread	C. steak	D. veil
2. A. chooses	B. houses	C. rises	D. horses
3. A. pudding	B. pull	C. puncture	D. put
4. A. comfortable	B. come	C. some	D. comb
5. A. turn	B. burn	C. curtain	D. bury.

B. Identify the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other words in the same group.

6. A. trigonometry	B. explanatory	C. immediately	D. democracy
7. A. legislature	B. repository	C. magnificent	D. mistake
8. A. argumentative	B. psychological	C. contributory	D. hypersensitive
9. A. photograph	B. payroll	C. accent	D. regretful
10. A. majority	B. ceremony	C. astronomy	D. investiture.

Câu 2. ERROR CORRECTION *(10 điểm)*

Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

11. The bus was plenty of people who had spent many a happy hour
A B
in the stores doing their Christmas shopping.
C D

12. Weather and geography conditions may determine the type of
A B C
transportation used in a region.
D

13. When you talk to the old man, please remember to speak out as he's hard of
A B C D
hearing.

14. The old and the new in transportation also contrast sharply in Middle East.
A B C D

15. The ocean probably distinguishes the earth from other planets of the solar system,
A B
for scientists believe that large bodies of water are not existing on the other planets.
C D

16. Geothermal energy is energy to obtain by using heat from the Earth's interior.
A B C D

17. In general the only kinds of cells that cannot replace itself are nerve cells.
A B C D

18. Historians believe that some forms of advertising must be as old as barter
A B C D
and trade.

19. Many television newscasters make the public an eyewitness to the
A B
news by means of on-the-spot, alive reports.
C D

20. Dams are used to control flooding, provide water for irrigation, and
A B
generating electricity for the surrounding area.
C D

Câu 3. WORD CHOICE *(10 điểm)*

Choose the best answer.

21. Can we _______ at your house and go to the party together?

A. see B. meet C. find D. come

22. I thought she might faint when her face became so _______.

A. pale B. blue C. white D. green

23. They drove _______ down the motorway.

A. fast B. fastly C. quick D. so quick

24. You must decide and _______ up your mind.

A. do B. get C. make D. take

25. Do what you like, I really don't _______.

A. concern B. interest C. dislike D. mind

26. At the show, we saw many different schools of _______.

A. birds B. cattle C. fish D. beads

27. Please _______ a message on the answering machine.

A. make B. do C. leave D. report

28. I like this coat very much because it _______ my shoes, they are the same color.

A. fits B. suits C. matches D. corresponds

29. I had to keep my daughter home from school today because she had _______ of 39 degrees centigrade.

A. fever B. headache C. warmth D. temperature

30. John is so _______. He always helps out the poor people in our community.

A. creative B. reticent C. sociable D. generous

Câu 4. PHRASAL VERBS AND IDIOMS *(20 điểm)*

Choose the best answer.

31. You'd better cut _______ animal fat if you want to lower your cholesterol level.

A. down with B. off with C. out in D. down on

32. Nancy asked the stranger if he would permit her to cut _______ line at the pharmacy, as Nancy needed to get her medicine immediately or she would vomit.

A. in B. in at the C. onto D. on

33. I wish my friends would call me first before they drop _______.

A. in B. out C. at D. off

34. I almost dropped _______ to sleep several times while the professor lectured about the painting.

A. away B. in C. off D. out

35. Sales of the toy dropped _______ sharply when the TV news reported that a child had swallowed part of the toy and almost died.

A. out B. over C. away D. off

36. He was still in high school when his father died. He dropped _______ because he had to find a job to support his mother.

A. out B. off C. down D. by

37. Parents should teach their children very early not to fool _______ with matches.

A. off B. around C. about D. over

38. People who don't get _______ their coworkers sometimes don't last long at their jobs.

A. up with B. along with C. on to D. by with

39. At a crime scene, the police will tell you to get back. They don't want civilians to interfere _______ the investigation.

A. at B. on C. with D. into

40. The boy was always getting _______ trouble as a youth. Then, to everyone's surprise, he became a policeman.

A. into B. onto C. on D. with

41. The tennis player wore his elbow _______ from many years of playing.

A. off B. out C. up D. away

42. Use a clean paper towel to wipe the spilled milk _______ the countertop.

A. off B. out C. away D. up

43. Mankind has managed to wipe _______ many kinds of animals.

A. away B. off C. out D. over

44. A corporation might write a debt _______ if it looks uncollectible.

A. away B. out C. over D. off

45. My car broke _______ on the way to work. I had to call a tow truck.

A. down B. up C. off D. away

46. John used to call _______ Jane every Sunday evening when they first started dating.

A. in B. on C. with D. at

47. Before you finish this project, check _______ your supervisor for further instructions.

A. on B. on with C. back with D. up

48. As soon as we got to the motel, we checked _______.

A. at B. in C. on D. off

49. While looking for my nail clipper, I came _______ a knife that I thought I had lost.

A. at B. with C. up D. across

50. I don't like my friends to come _______ unless they call me at home first.

A. away B. over C. off D. on

Câu 5. READING COMPREHENSION (10 điểm)

Choose the item among A, B, C or D that best answers the question about the passages.

Passage 1:

Of course, we all think our children are the best and brightest in the class, but have you ever seriously thought that your child might be highly intelligent? Does he or she stand out in class as being far ahead of his or her classmates? How can we be sure? Child psychiatrists and educationists have compiled a profile of highly gifted children so that parents can have the opportunity to see for themselves which characteristics are true for their own offspring and then take the appropriate steps. Have a look at the profile below which we hope will help you to form a truer opinion of your own child's intelligence.

Firstly, these children have an unusually wide vocabulary, enjoy reading and show curiosity about the world and what makes things work. Secondly, they are perfectionists, have the ability to work independently and are interested in adult topics such as religion, war, and politics, and so on.

Furthermore, highly gifted children are sensitive, creative and adventurous. They have a good sense of humor and usually have the ability to look on the bright side of a difficult situation. They often show a desire to improve them and they dislike conforming just for the sake of it. Finally, they are self-confident - especially in the company of adults – adaptable and responsible.

All of the above characteristics contribute to making up what is seen as a highly gifted child. If you feel that your child shows this particular combination, then it is advisable to get in touch with one of the organizations that exist to give guidance to parents where they will no longer feel "different" but, possibly for the first time, on equal footing with their peers.

51. This article is aimed at. . . . .

A. highly intelligent children　　B. teachers at special schools

C. parents in general　　D. other educationists

52. In order to understand whether a child is highly intelligent, you should. . . . .

A. put him or her through a series of tests.

B. have serious discussions with the child on different matters.

C. get advice from the experts first.

D. compare his or her characteristics with the checklist given.

53. Gifted children. . . . .

A. are able to see the funny side of life.

B. do not get on well with other children.

C. need guidance in their work.

D. accept things without questioning.

54. If you put a highly gifted child in a room full of adults, he or she would . . . . .

A. be very shy.

B. talk non-stop about silly things.

C. participate sensibly in the conversation.

D. stay in a corner and play with some toys.

55. What is the advantage of school and camps for these children?

A. They can have relaxing time.

B. The parents know they are being looked after.

C. They can learn faster in a group.

D. They no longer feel isolated.

Passage 2:

The killer sea waves known as tsunamis are so quiet in their approach from afar, so seemingly harmless, that until recently their history has been one of the surprise attacks. Out in the middle of the ocean, the distance between tsunami wave crest can be 100 miles and the height of the waves no more than three feet: Mariners can ride and suspect nothing. At the shoreline, the first sign is often an ebbing of the waters that leaves fish stranded and slapping on the bottom. However, this is not a retreat but rather a gathering of forces. When the great waves finally do strike, they rear up and batter harbor and coast, inflicting death and damage.

These seismic sea waves – or tidal waves, as they are sometimes called – bear no relation to the moon or tides. And the word 'tsunami, ' Japanese for 'harbor wave', relates to their destination rather than their origin. The causes are various: undersea or coastal earthquake, deep ocean avalanches, ' or volcanism. Whatever the cause, the wave motion starts with a sudden jolt like a whack from a giant paddle that displaces the water. And the greater the undersea whack, the greater the tsunami's devastating power.

In 1883, Krakatoa volcano in the East Indies erupted, and the entire island collapsed in 820 feet of water. A tsunami of tremendous force ricocheted around Java and Sumatra, killing 36, 000 people with walls that reached 115 feet in height.

In 1946 a tsunami struck first near Alaska and then, without warning, hit the Hawaiian Islands, killing 159 people and inflicting millions of dollars of damage. This led to the creation of the Tsunami Warning System, whose nerve centre in Honolulu keeps a round-the-clock vigil with the aid of new technology. If seismic sea waves are confirmed by the Honolulu centre, warnings are transmitted within a few hours to all threatened Pacific points. While tsunami damage remains unavoidable, lives lost today are more likely to be in the tens than in the thousands. Tsunamis have been deprived of their most deadly sting-surprise.

56. According to the passage, seismic sea waves. . . . .

A. originate far from the place where they strike

B. are easily detected by fishermen

C. are named 'tsunami' for the origin of the wave in the harbor

D. are called tidal waves because of their relation to the moon

57. According to the passage, all of the following are possible causes for seismic sea waves EXCEPT. . . . .

A. earthquakes near a coastline B. tides

C. avalanches under water D. volcanoes

58. The phrase 'a round-the clock vigil' could best replaced by which of the following?

A. A good account. B. A constant watch.

C. A careful record. D. An open line.

59. According to the passage, the Tsunami Warning System was created because of. . . . .

A. the availability of new technology

B. the nervous state of people in Honolulu

C. the occurrence of the 1946 tsunami

D. the loss of millions of lives

60. The author's main point in the passage is that. . . . .

A. there is little possibility of avoiding tidal waves once they are in motion

B. seismic sea waves today are carefully monitored and cause less damage than in the past

C. tsunami can do little damage when they strike

D. we need better equipment to track the movements of tsunamis

Câu 6. CLOZE TEST *(10 điểm)*

Choose the best answer.

I was with Overseas Volunteers (OV) for a year after leaving university, and I was sent to an isolated village in Chad, about 500 km from the capital N'Djamena. Coming from a (61). . . . . country, I got quite a shock, as conditions were much harder than I had (62). . . . . But after a few days I soon got used to (63). . . . . there. The people were always very friendly and helpful, and soon I began to appreciate how beautiful the countryside was.

One of my jobs was to supply the village with water. The well was a long walk away. And the women used to (64). . . . . a long time every day (65). . . . . heavy pots backwards and forwards. So I contacted organization and arranged to have some pipes delivered. We built a simple pipeline and a pump, and it worked first time. It wasn't perfect – there were a few leaks but it made a great difference to the villagers, (66). . . . . had never had running water before. And not (67). . . . . did we have running water, but in the evening it was hot, because the pipe had been lying in the sun all day.

All in all, I think my time with OV was a good experience. Although it was not well-paid, it was well (68). . . . . doing, and I would recommend it to anyone who was (69). . . . . working for a charity.

Finally, there's one more reason why I'll never (70). . . . . working for OV. A few months before I left, I met and fell in love with another volunteer, and we got married when we returned to England.

1. A. rich B. comfortable C. well-paid D. luxurious

2. A. felt B. planned C. found D. expected

3. A. live B. lived C. living D. lives

4. A. spend B. spent C. spends D. spending

5. A. fetching B. wearing C. carrying D. holding

6. A. which B. that C. they D. who

7. A. hardly B. scarcely C. only D. also

8. A. worth B. value C. cost D. price

9. A. considering B. thinking C. going D. planning

10. A. regret B. feel sorry C. miss D. lose.

Câu 7. OPEN CLOZE TEST *(10 điểm)*

Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word.

School exams are, generally speaking, the first kind of test we take. They find out how much knowledge we have gained. But do they really show how intelligent we are? After all, isn't it a (71). . . . . that some people who are very academically successful don't have any common sense?

Intelligence is the speed (72). . . . . which we can understand and react to new situations and it is usually tested by logic puzzles. Although scientists are now preparing (73). . . . . computer technology that will be able to 'read' our brains, (74). . . . . the present tests are still the most popular ways of measuring intelligence.

A person's IQ is their intelligence (75). . . . . it is measured by a special test. The most common IQ tests are (76). . . . . by Mensa, an organization that was founded in England in 1946. By 1976, it (77). . . . . 1, 300 members in Britain. Today there are 44, 000 in Britain and 100, 000 worldwide, largely in the US.

People taking the tests are judged in (78). . . . . to an average score of 100, and those who score over 148 are entitled to join Mensa. This works out at 2 percent of the population. Anyone from the age of six can take tests. All the questions are straightforward and most people can answer them if (79). . . . . enough time. But that's the problem, the whole (80). . . . . of the test is that they're against the clock.

Câu 8. WORD FORMS *(10 điểm)*

Supply the correct forms of the words in brackets.

81. I was surprised by the ______ of the occasion. All the men wore dark suits and ties. **(formal)**

82. It is ________ to write by hand instead of using a computer. **(efficiency)**

83. The unresponsive audience made the lecturer somewhat ______. What a shame! **(heart)**

84. The tourists were impressed by the ____ of the jewellery in the museum. **(splendid)**

85. Any opposition to the rules is __________. **(tolerate)**

86. Small children are very ________ in their behaviour. They just copy what they see. **(imitate)**

87. There was a sudden ________ of clapping and cheering as he rose to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. **(burst)**

88. Crimes of violence were ________ rare until a few years ago. **(compare)**

89. He's just received _____ payments for the contract broken. **(compensate)**

90. He works for a(n) __________ company for investment. **(advise)**

Câu 9. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

A. Rewrite the following sentences, using the given words Do not alter these words. *(10 điểm)*

91. Teams of experts are examining the damage to the building. (examined)

____

92. I found this film quite disappointing. (let)

____

93. You didn't think carefully enough before you decided. (ought)

____

94. Only if you work hard now have you any chance of success. (depends)

____

95. I saw a TV programme last month, which was very similar to this one. (bears)

____

B. Finish each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the printed one. *(10 điểm)*

96. Because the chemicals were properly combined, the prescription has brought about the expected result.

Because of ____.

97. The man's life was one of great poverty.

Throughout ____.

98. She doesn't know why they are attracted to spending all day on the beach.

She can't see ____.

99. They are soon accustomed to swimming.

It is ____.

100. Her success went beyond her expectation.

Never ____.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT - QUẢNG NGÃI

A/ MULTIPLE CHOICE:

Câu 1. PHONETICS *(5 điểm)*

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other word:

1. A. cast-iron B. collapse C. casserole D. channel

2. A. cow B. however C. flower D. chaos

3. A. invite B. cystitis C. christ D. cousin

4. A. receipt B. recipe C. resension D. nekton

5. A. pouchy B. troubadour C. trousers D. trout

6. A. symposia B. seamstress C. televisor D. seismal

7. A. Switzerland B. zigzag C. systematize D. zoo

8. A. naked B. wicked C. beloved D. embarrassed

9. A. ailey B. impanel C. inflation D. impalpable

10. A. champagne B. orchard C. change D. teacher

Câu 2. VOCABULARY *(5 điểm)*

A. Choose the word which best completes each sentence:

1. When my teacher gave me my homework back, she said I was on the right...

A. course B. way C. direction D. track

2. In an act of defiance, he raised a ... fist at the speaker.

A. clenched B. pressed C. gripped D. clapsed

3. If I were you, I would regard their offer with considerable ... because it seems too good to be true.

A. suspicion B. doubt C. reservation D. disbelief

4. Many countries have ... compulsory military service.

A. aborted B. absconded C. abolished D. abstracted

5. Judging by the latest results, the team look ... to return without a single medal.

A. doomed B. forecast C. convicted D. sentenced

6. Tourism provides people with jobs – albeit often rather ... ones!

A. superficial B. menial C. trivial D. remedial

7. He's a fairly pleasant child but he has a strong ... of stubbornness where he doesn't get his own way.

A. trait B. streak C. character D. mark

8. He ... so much harm on the nation during his regime that it has never fully recovered.

A. indicted B. inferred C. induced D. inflicted

9. The murder weapon was eventually found after a ... search of the field, which lasted several days.

A. vigilant B. particular C. painstaking D. circumspect

10. I'm opting out of the ... race and going to live on a small farm in the countryside.

A. horse B. dog C. rat D. cat and mouse.

Câu 3. STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR *(5 điểm)*

Choose the word which best completes each sentence:

1. I was astonished that he turned down the job – I ... it would have been ideal for him.

A. have thought B. would have thought

C. am thinking D. had been thinking

2. It was only ... he told me his surname that I realized that we had been to the same school.

A. then B. until C. as soon as D. when

3. It turned out that we ... rushed to the airport as the plane was delayed by several hours.

A. hadn't B. should have C. needn't have D. mustn't

4. However good Schoenberg ... , I still find his modern music very difficult to appreciate.

A. could have been B. may have been

C. should have been D. would have been

5. Whenever he had an important decision to make, he ... a cigar, supposedly to calm his nerves!

A. had lit B. would have lit

C. would light D. would be lighting

6. ... for the fact that he was working abroad, he would willingly have helped with the project.

A. If it had been B. If it hadn't been

C. Had it been D. Hadn't it been

7. Films sometimes overdo their portrayal of reality – ... example is the 'horror' movie.

A. like B. such as C. take D. one such

8. They've sold out of tickets for the football match tonight, so we'll just have to make ... of it and go to the cinema instead.

A. a mess B. a meal C. the best D. a mountain

9. Is it necessary that I ... here tomorrow?

A. was B. am being C. be D. am

10. The construction of the modern airport is ....

A. being progress B. working out

C. in plan D. under way.

Câu 4. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS *(5 điểm)*

Choose the word which best completes each sentence

1. The small boat drifted helplessly ... the mercy of the wind and waves.

A. in B. with C. to D. at

2. He is a freelance journalist. He says he'd feel tied ... if he worked for just one paper.

A. up with B. up C. down D. in with

3. The two children tired as hard as they could to ... a reconciliation between their parents.

A. bring about B. bring up C. bring in D. bring together

4. On returning home, Peter discovered ... his horror that the pipes had burst and the entire house was flooded.

A. by B. of C. at D. to

5. As his aunt's only beneficiary, he came ... a fortune on her death.

A. upon B. across C. into D. up against

6. ... the boss's plan is what my job is all about.

A. Carry out B. Carrying through

C. Getting through D. Get through

7. Before I can leave town. I have to ... a few small debts.

A. solve out B. deal with C. settle up D. fix up

8. There is a difference between being fired from a job and being ....

A. fined off B. break off C. cut off D. laid off

9. The class ended at noon and I ... the cafeteria.

A. pressed for B. went for C. laid for D. made for

10. ... your remarks, or you'll offend a lot of people.

A. Tone down B. Turn down C. Wear down D. Switch down

Câu 5. ERROR IDENTIFICATION *(5 điểm)*

From the four underlined words or phrases A, B, C or D identify the one that is not correct:

1. Psychologists at the University of Kansas has studied the effects of
A B
the colour of a room on people's behaviour.
C D

2. The doctor suggested that he lay in bed for several days as a precaution
A B C
against further damage to the tendons.
D

3. Now that they have successfully passed the TOEFL, the students
A B
were ready to begin their classes at the University.
C D

4. Neither of the girls have turned in the term papers to the instructor yet.
A B C D

5. Malnutrition is a major cause of death in those countries where the
A B
cultivation of rice have been impeded by recurrent drought.
C D

6. Until recently, photocopy machines were regarded strict as business
A B C
and professional office equipment that required a lot of expensive servicing.
D

7. The leader emphasized the need for justice and equality between his people.
A B C D

8. By passing sunlight through a prism the light is separate into a spectrum of
A B C D
colors.

9. In spite modern medical technology, many diseases caused by viruses
A B C
are still not curable.
D

10. Before bridges were built, all transport across major rivers in the
A B
United States were by ferryboat.
C D

Câu 6. CLOZE TEST *(5 điểm)*

Read the extract below and circle the letter next to the word which best fits each space. The first answer has been given as an example:

I don't want to alarm you. There is still enough sand left in the world to satisfy most holidaymakers but in many parts of the world beaches are literally being (1)......... away and have to be regularly replaced.

First much of the sand for beaches (2)......... from cliffs which crumble away as they are pounded by the waves. To protect them, sea walls are often erected. With cliffs no (3)......... crumbling, the beaches are robbed of the material which would (4)......... feed them.

Beaches are also supplied with sand and gravel by rivers which bring it down from the mountains and hills. In some places, rivers are being dammed and (5)......... built to retain water. They trap more of the sediment so the rivers (6)......... less sand and gravel to the sea. This is happening in California, for example, and in Scotland. In Egypt, the building of the Aswan Dam has (7)......... the Nile silt, so much less silt is being fed towards coastal (8).......... That has meant the delta is now eroding instead of growing as before.

Thirdly, to improve access to the beach many holiday resorts build a promenade along the sea front. Like some of the fortifications of cliff (9) .... This usually has a flat vertical surface off which the waves (10).........This helps wash the sand away down the beach and most of it is lost.

1. A. thrown B. rubbed C. washed D. cleaned
2. A. collects B. forms C. falls D. comes
3. A. sooner B. longer C. further D. later
4. A. normally B. often C. sometimes D. occasionally
5. A. reservoirs B. canals C. wells D. locks
6. A. fetch B. take C. pull D. push
7. A. kept B. trapped C. sealed D. solidified
8. A. beaches B. resorts C. areas D. parts
9. A. tops B. faces C. features D. hangings
10. A. bounce B. jump C. splash D. ripple.

Câu 7. READING COMPREHENSION *(10 điểm)*

A. Read the following passage and choose the best answer: *(5 điểm)*

Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a **means** of communication – having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the **negative publicity** of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that make mobile phones **potentially** harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

1. According to the passage, cellphones are especially popular with young people because ______.

A. they are indispensable in everyday communications

B. they make them look more stylish

C. they keep the users alert all the time

D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones

2. The changes possibly caused by the cellphones are mainly concerned with ______.

A. the mobility of the mind and the body B. the smallest units of the brain

C. the arteries of the brain D. the resident memory

3. The word "means" in the passage most closely means ______.

A. meanings B. expression C. method D. transmission

4. The word "potentially" in the passage most closely means ______.

A. obviously B. possibly C. certainly D. privately

5. "Negative publicity" in the passage most likely means ______.

A. information on the lethal effects of cellphones

B. widespread opinion about bad effects of cellphones

C. the negative public use of cellphones

D. poor ideas about the effects of cellphones

6. Doctors have tentatively concluded that cellphones may ______.

A. damage their users' emotions B. cause some mental malfunction

C. change their users' temperament D. change their users' social behaviors

7. The man mentioned in the passage, who used his cellphone too often, ___.

A. suffered serious loss of mental ability

B. could no longer think lucidly

C. abandoned his family

D. had a problem with memory

8. According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful ___.

A. their radiant light B. their power of attraction

C. their raiding power D. their invisible rays

9. According to the writer, people should ______.

A. only use mobile phones in urgent cases

B. only use mobile phones in medical emergencies

C. keep off mobile phones regularly

D. never use mobile phones in all cases

10. The most suitable title for the passage could be ______.

A. The Reasons why Mobile Phones are Popular

B. Technological Innovations and Their Price

C. The Way Mobile Phones Work

D. Mobile Phones: A Must of Our Time.

B. Read the following editorial in a popular newspaper criticizing a rival paper. Replace the underlined words with the most appropriate expression from the list below: (2, 5 điểm)

ROYAL SCANDAL FATIGUE

SUPER SNOOPER Cyril, who taped Princess Di's private phone conversations, is (1) too inquisitive. Listening in on other people's phone calls is absolutely illegal. The police ought to (2) prosecute him.

And what's all the fuss about anyway? Absolutely nothing. The *Daily Sun* is (3) exaggerating the importance of the story. In a few months it will all look like (4) a short-lived furore. We're fed up with hearing the same stories in the paper day after day. I think it's time *The Daily Sun* (5) changed its behavior.

1. A. a dark horse B. a nosy parker
C. an armchair critic D. a wet blanket

2. A. throw the book at B. get wind of
C. speak volumes about D. short-change

3. A. making a mountain out of a molehill B. doing the donkey work
C. taking it as read D. seeing the light

4. A. a drowned rat B. a storm in a teacup
C. a stuffed shirt D. a big fish in a small pond

5. A. looked a gift horse in the mouth B. went out like a light
C. picked up the pieces D. turned over a new leaf

C. Read the passage and the questions or unfinished sentences. Then choose the answer – A, B, C or D – that you think fits best: *(2, 5 điểm)*

Scientists believe they now have scientific evidence to prove that ecosystems work better when there is a greater variety of species within them. This biodiversity is being lost destroying natural mechanisms that could repair the damage caused by man.

Findings show that losing plants and animals is not only reducing our quality of life but actually endangering our very existence. We cut down rich rain-forests and replace them with one species plantations, such as pine and eucalyptus. We plough up meadows rich in different grasses and herbs and replace them with one grass, for instance rye or wheat.

When a natural ecosystem is simplified the basic processes in the ecosystem are altered and even damaged. Without their biodiversity they are not able to serve as the natural cleaners of our planet. No longer are they able to absorb the carbon dioxide that is being produced in excess. The result is global warming, caused by the increase in the "greenhouse effect", and ultimately, or even sooner, there will be a change in the world's climate.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
A. How Ecosystems Work Better B. The Loss of Biodiversity
C. The Variety of Species D. Natural Mechanisms

2. Which of the following is NOT a species used to replace a rich eco-system?
A. Herbs B. Pine C. Eucalyptus D. Rye

3. What is the purpose of paragraph 2?
A. To show natural mechanisms at work.
B. To give examples of the loss of biodiversity.
C. To give examples of variety of species.
D. To show how ecosystems can work better.

4. What, according to the passage, might be the final result of the simplification of natural ecosystems?
A. The basic processes are altered. B. There is loss of biodiversity.
C. There is global warming. D. There is a change in the climate.

5. What is the author's attitude to the loss of biodiversity?
A. Indifferent B. Negative C. Positive D. Neutral.

B/ PHẦN TỰ LUẬN *(60 điểm)*

Câu 1. OPEN CLOZE TEST *(20 điểm)*

Read the following passage and fill in the blanks:

Although the rise in global temperature by 4 percent predicted by many scientists may not sound like much. It is the difference between now and the last Ice Age, when huge glaciers covered Europe and most of Britain. Nobody knows (1)............ what would happen in a warmer world, but we (2)........... know some things. Heat a kettle and the (3)............ inside it expands. The (4)........... of the world has climbed more than half a degree this century, and the oceans have (5)............ by at least 10 cm.

But (6)............ as it takes several minutes for a kettle to begin warning, (7)............... it may have taken the oceans thirty years to swell. This (8)................ that the global warming we are now experiencing is a result only of the carbon dioxide we have dumped into the atmosphere (9).............. to the 1906s. Since then, the (10)............... of fossil fuels has increased rapidly. Scientists (11)............ for the United Nations and European governments have been warming that (12)............ . . . . . . the Dutch and the people of East Anglia will need to do will (13)............... to build more extensive sea defences. Many of the world's great cities are (14).......... ... risk, because they are (15).............. at sea level. Miami, (16)............ entirely built on a sandbank, could be (17).............. away. But the effects of rising sea levels will be much (18)........... for the developing countries. With a metre rise in sea levels, 200 million could become homeless.

There are other fears too, (19)........... to a recent United Nations report. The plight of the hungry in northern Africa could (20).............. as rainfall in the Sahara and beyond is reduced by 20 percent.

Câu 2. WORD FORM *(20 điểm)*

A. Use the correct form of the word in capitals to fit each sentence: *(10 điểm)*

1. . . . . is important to the cause of justice. **(open)**

2. The greatest increase in population in the next 25 years will be in the . . . . West. **(industry)**

3. It is all a . . . . waste of resources. **(grace)**

4. The speaker is worried that the authorities will not fulfil their . . . **(promise)**

5. A major problem caused by the miners is the . . . . of forests for airfields. **(destroy)**

6. We are continuing to pour billions of tons of . . . . into the atmosphere where every year. **(polute)**

7. Nonwithstanding the problems, the writer . . . . remembers a relationship he once had. **(nostal)**

8. Life in the wild is a constant struggle for the . . . . **(survive)**

9. She met and . . . . the prospector millionaire. **(captive)**

10. The latest rise in gas prices will lead to higher . . . . bills. **(heat)**

B. ***Use the correct form of the word in capitals to fit each gap: (10 điểm)***

There's nothing to match the warmth and (1)________of a	COZY
genuine log-fire. The luxury and sheer (2)________ of sitting back	RELAX
and watching the progress of fire and flame is almost (3)________. A	
log-fire appeals to all the senses. Yes, you can (4)________ taste	BELIEVE
and smell the freshness of newly cut timber and then enjoy the sight	ACTUAL
and sound of the minor (5)______ as it burns. Logs hiss for a while	EXPLODE
before they (6)______ burst in the heat, so the moment of	FINAL
(7)________ comes as a climax after lots of suspense ! All of this is	DESTROY
very (8)________ and the thing that makes it more (9)________	DRAMA
than ever is that one's feet are up and one's whole body is being	ENJOY
bathed in tropical heat. It's (10)________ experience!	MARVEL

Câu 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION *(20 điểm)*

Complete the following sentences so that they mean exactly the same as the ones printed before them:

1. His disabilities did not prevent him from sailing around the world.
→ Despite the fact ____.

2. Everyone was surprised that the singer had very little money when he died.
→ The singer ____.

3. I am absolutely sure he took the money on purpose.
→ He couldn't ____.

4. My brother's not feeling terribly well these days.
→ My brother ____.

5. The staff were upset not to have been informed about the company's plans. (dark)
→ The staff ____.

6. We never purchase small quantities as we would make less profit. (bulk)
→ ____.

7. She felt uncomfortable in the huge hotel. (place)
→ ____.

8. Could I make a suggestion? (forward)
→ ____.

9. He's always creating an unpleasant situation at school. (trouble)
→ ____.

10. What a pity he was betrayed! (sympathy)
→ ____.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY

Sound:

1. A. cig*ar*	B. sug*ar*	C. cig*ar*ette	D. begg*ar*
2. A. rus*t*le	B. whis*t*le	C. sub*t*le	D. cas*t*le
3. A. h*ere*sy	B. h*ere*	C. f*ea*r	D. d*ea*r
4. A. adv*ent*	B. comm*ent*	C. establishm*ent*	D. garm*ent*
5. A. dogg*ed*	B. ragg*ed*	C. sacr*ed*	D. scar*ed*

Stress:

6. A. discriminate	B. accurate	C. transparent	D. benevolent
7. A. relevant	B. redundant	C. descendant	D. consultant
8. A. cigarette	B. introduce	C. understand	D. personnel
9. A. decimal	B. emperor	C. memorial	D. intervene
10. A. ancestor	B. momentum	C. malaria	D. insomnia

Câu 2. Error identification

1. *Not* (A) single alphabet has ever *perfectly* (B) represented the *sounds* (C) of *any of Earth's* (D) natural languages.

2. People who live in *small* (A) towns often *seem* (B) *more warm and friendly* (C) than people who live in *populated densely areas.* (D)

3. *Assuming* (A) that you *were to win* (B) a prize *worth* (C) one million dollars – what *would you do* (D) with it?

4. People believed *that* (A) human beings *would never* (B) use *away* (C) all the natural resources *on earth*. (D)

5. Knowledge about cultures *provides* (A) insight *into* (B) the *learning* (C) *behaviour* (D) of groups.

6. They had *so fierce a dog* (A) *nobody* (B) dared *visiting* (C) *their* (D) house.

7. Born *sometime* (A) between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries, Deganawidah came *being* (B) known *as* (C) "The Peacemaker" among *tribes* (D) of the American Northeast.

8. That (A) he would (B) speak to you like that (C) is quite astonishing. (D)

9. When (A) volcanoes explode they give away (B) gases and ash that can be damaging (C) to the surrounding (D) area.

10. Every candidate under (A) considering (B) for a federal job must undergo (C) a thorough (D) medical examination.

Câu 3. WORD CHOICE

1. As we approached the house, I had a .... that something terrible had happened.
A. prediction B. forethought C. premonition D. anticipation

2. Looking at old photos in the family albums often .... happy memories of the past.
A. brought B. provoked C. evolved D. evoked

3. Several .... groups are campaigning for a reduction in the current prison population.
A. powerful B. pressure C. influential D. strong

4. Once the story .... the headlines, everyone was talking about it.
A. crashed B. struck C. smashed D. hit

5. I know it's a big favour to ask, but ...., I've done you plenty of favours in the past!
A. considering B. bearing in mind C. after all D. in the light

6. The police are looking into new ways of .... major crime.
A. contending B. wrestling C. combating D. striving

7. He made a number of .... remarks about my cooking, which upset me.
A. slashing B. stabbing C. chopping D. cutting

8. Recent defeats have .... his confidence in himself as a player.
A. undermined B. disabled C. impeded D. hampered

9. By an unfortunate ...., the bride's sister was not invited to the wedding.
A. insult B. oversight C. neglect D. disregard

10. I wouldn't employ him. He's .... idle.
A. bone B. flesh C. hair D. blood.

Câu 4. STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR

1. .... a teacher in New England, Webster wrote the dictionary of the American language.
A. It was while B. When was C. When D. While

2. So, he wanted a fight, ... ?
Yes, it surprised me too.
A. didn't he B. did he C. did they D. didn't they

3. His lifestyle was . . . . that everyone knew he was rich.
A. so much B. such C. so D. like

4. He uses a stick . . . . it would be hard for him to walk.
A. in case B. for fear that C. without which D. without it

5. There . . . . . a child and three women in the car when the bomb went off.
A. was B. were C. had been D. had

6. .... you are an adult, you should make your own decision.
A. Because B. Now C. Since D. As

7. He would probably do well in the examination . . . . . he gets very nervous.
A. but that B. if not C. only D. except that

8. Why .... Peter to the party? He is always making trouble.
A. don't we invite B. don't you invite
C. not invite D. invite

9. He proceeded to light his pipe. That ...., he put on his woolen scarf and went out.
A. to do B. do C. done D. doing

10. Isaacs didn't give up. He . . . ., but he kept getting unhelpful replies.
A. tried B. tried and tried C. did his best D. tried hard.

Câu 5. PREPOSITION AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. The speaker failed to get his message . . . . to his audience.
A. around B. in C. across D. out

2. Delilah wasn't hungry at all, and could only. . . . with the food on her plate.
A. finger B. toy C. snack D. side

3. As the years passed, Joe's memories of his terrible experience . . . . away, and he began to lead a normal life again.
A. faded B. backed C. passed D. got

4. I know it's pretty boring routine, but you'll just have to . . . . on for the moment, I'm afraid.
A. count B. live C. soldier D. move

5. Look, I'm sorry to . . . . in, but I think I can help you.
A. move B. plug C. butt D. pop

6. You deserve a pat . . . . the back for the good work you have done.
A. behind B. at C. on D. to

7. The train arrived at 9. 05 . . . . the minute.
A. to B. at C. for D. in

8. The town has altered . . . . all recognition since I was last here.
A. in B. on C. without D. beyond

9. Don't quote me. What I am about to say is . . . . the record.
A. on B. off C. without D. above

10. . . . . virtue of his youth, he was free from charged.
A. With B. In C. By D. For.

Câu 6. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1:

One of the most interesting authors of the twentieth century, J. R. R Tolkien, achieved fame through his highly inventive trilogy, *The Lord of the Rings*. Born in 1892, Tolkien received his education from Oxford and then served in World War I. After the war, he became a professor of Anglo-Saxon and English language and literature at Oxford University.

Although published in 1965, the three books that comprise *The Lord of the Rings* were written in intervals from 1936 to 1949. This was mainly due to Tolkien's responsibilities as a professor and the outbreak of World War II. By the late 1960s, this fascinating trilogy had become a sociological phenomenon as young people intently studied the mythology and legends created by Tolkien.

The trilogy is remarkable not only for its highly developed account of historical fiction but also its success as a modern heroic epic. The main plot chronicles the struggle between good and evil kingdom as they try to acquire a magic ring that has the power to rule the world. The novels, which are set in a time called Middle Earth, describe a detailed fantasy world. Established before humans populated the Earth, Middle Earth was inhabited by good and evil creatures such as hobbits, dwarves, elves, monsters, wizards, and some humans. The characters and the setting of Middle Earth were modeled after mythological stories from Greece and Northern Europe.

Although readers have *scrutinized* the texts for inner meaning and have tried to connect the trilogy with Tolkien's real life experiences in England during World War II, he denies the connection. He claims that the story began in his years as an undergraduate student and grew out of his desire to create mythology and legends about elves and their language.

Tolkien was a masterful fantasy novelist who used his extensive knowledge of folklore to create a body of work that is still read and enjoyed throughout the world today.

1. What does this paragraph mainly discuss?

A. J. R. R Tolkien's work as a professor.
B. All of J. R. R. Tolkien's fantasy books.
C. The popularity of J. R. R. Tolkien.
D. J. R. R. Tolkien and his trilogy.

2. What does the word "trilogy" means?

A. A group of three literary works. B. A specific type of fantasy novel.
C. An unrelated group of books. D. A long novel

3. What is one of the reasons it took Tolkien thirteen years to complete the trilogy?

A. His military service in World War II. B. His need to study more mythology.
C. His duties at the university. D. His family responsibilities.

4. According to the passage when did The Lord of the Rings trilogy become popular with young people?

A. After World War II B. Between 1936 and 1946
C. In the late 1960s. D. in 1892

5. What is the setting of Tolkien's trilogy?

A. England in the 1800's B. Middle Earth
C. Oxford University . D. Modern-day Greece.

6. What can we assume is NOT true about Middle Earth?

A. People dominated Middle Earth.
B. The good and evil kingdoms fought for power.
C. Middle Earth was based on European folktales.
D. Middle Earth was a fictional world.

7. The following sentence could be added to paragraph **2.** Where would it best fit into this paragraph?

"Once the ring is found by a hobbit, a wizard selects a group to take the ring to the volcano where it was forged and destroy it."

A. after the sentence that ends with "heroic epic"
B. after the sentence that ends with "rule the world"
C. after the sentence that ends with "fantasy world"
D. after the sentence that ends with "monster, wizards, and some humans."

8. The world "scrutinized" could be replaced by

A. criticized B. examined C. enjoyed D. denied

9. When did Tolkien begin to create this trilogy?

A. During World War II B. When he was a professor
C. When he was a student D. During World War I

10. What can we assume is true about Tolkien?

A. He enjoyed studying mythology and folklore.
B. He wrote the trilogy about his real life experiences.
C. he spent most of his life in the military.
D. He lived in Greece.

Reading 2:

In this era of increased global warming and diminishing fossil fuel supplies, we must begin to put a greater priority on *harnessing* alternative energy sources. Fortunately, there are a number of readily available, renewable resources that are both cost-effective and earth-friendly. Two such resources are solar power and geothermal power.

Solar energy, which reaches the earth through sunlight, is so abundant that it could meet the needs of worldwide energy consumption 6, 000 times over. And solar energy is easily harnessed through the use of photovoltaic cells that convert sunlight into electricity. In the United States alone, more than 100, 000 homes are equipped with solar electric systems in the form of solar panels or solar roof tiles. And in other parts of the world, including many developing countries, the use of solar system is growing steadily.

Another alternative energy source, which is abundant in specific geographical areas, is geothermal power, which creates energy by tapping heat from below the surface of the earth. Hot water and steam that are trapped in underground pools are pumped to the surface and used to run a generator, which produces electricity. Geothermal energy is 50, 000 times more abundant than the entire known supply of fossil fuel resources. And as with solar power, the technology needed to utilize geothermal energy is fairly simple. A prime example of effective geothermal use in Iceland, a region of high geothermal activity. Where over 80 percent of private homes are heated by geothermal power.

Solar and geothermal energy are just two of a number of promising renewable alternatives to conventional energy sources. The time is long overdue to invest in the development and use of alternative energy on global scale.

1. What is the main topic of this passage?

A. The benefits of solar and wind power over conventional energy sources.
B. How energy resources are tapped from nature.
C. Two types of alternative energy sources that should be further utilized.
D. Examples of the use of energy sources worldwide.

2. According to the passage, why should we consider using alternative energy sources?

A. Because fossil fuels are no longer available.
B. Because global warming has increased the amount of sunlight that reaches the earth.
C. Because they are free and available worldwide.
D. Because conventional energy sources are being depleted, and they cause environmental damage.

3. Which of the following words could best replace the word "harnessing"?

A. Capturing B. Harassing C. Depleting D. Exporting

4. According to the passage, what can be inferred about solar roof tiles?

A. They are being used in many undeveloped countries.
B. They can convert geothermal power to electricity.
C. They are more expensive than solar panels.
D. They contain photovoltaic cells.

5. According to the passage, how is solar energy production similar to geothermal energy production?

A. They both require the use of a generator.
B. They both use heat from the earth's surface.
C. They both require fairly simple technology.
D. They are both conventional and costly.

6. Where is the best place in the passage to insert the following sentence:

"Although the United States is not yet utilizing geothermal resources to this extent, the Western United States has a similar capacity to generate geothermal power"

A. after the phrase "earth-friendly"
B. after the phrase "growing steadily"
C. after the phrase "geothermal power"
D. after the phrase "global scale"

7. According to the passage, which of the following is true about solar power?

A. There is very little of it available in Iceland.
B. It is being used in 100, 000 private homes worldwide.
C. It is 6, 000 times more powerful that energy from fossil fuels.
D. There is enough of it to far exceed the energy needs of the world.

8. What can be inferred about the use of geothermal energy in Iceland?

A. It is widely used form of energy for heating homes.
B. Twenty percent of the geothermal energy created is used to heat businesses.
C. It is not effective for use in private homes.
D. It is 80 times more effective than traditional forms of energy.

9. What does the author imply about alternative energy sources?

A. Solar and geothermal energy are the only effective forms of alternative power.
B. Most alternative energy sources are too impractical for private use.
C. Alternative energy is too expensive for developing countries to produce.
D. Many different types of alternative energy sources exist.

10. What best describes the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A. To warn people about the hazards of fossil fuel use
B. To describe the advantages and disadvantages of alternative energy use
C. To convince people of the benefits of developing alternative energy sources
D. To outline the problems and solutions connected with global warming.

Câu 7. CLOZE TEST

TALKING RUBBISH

Reduce! Reuse! Recycle! The message hits Canadian consumers through all the media. AS newcomers from Sri Lanka, we compare the situation here with the one back home. We may not be the most ......(1)........citizens in the world, but compared with this, we do not have a rubbish problem – yet.

Like many shoppers in Columbia, my partner Shahid and I used to have a cane basket we ....(2).......... with us to the Sunday market or pola every week. No enviromentalists could have complained about it. You need a good strong basket at the pola. There are no supermarket trolleys to push around. Most items – rice, flour, vegetables, fruit, biscuits, eggs – are bought ....(3)........ or wrapped in newspaper. At........(4).........., we would carry one plastic bag separately. For eggs we took a reusable plastic tray with us.

When income ....(5).......... are low, people need to buy in small quantities. It is quite normal to ask for a ....(6)....................envelope, two eggs or 100 grams of sugar. The ......(7).......... is that, for the most part, urban consumers in Sri Lanka cannot afford the luxury of waste. Most people do not buy more from the grocers than they know they will actually consume. They re-use whatever they can and are loath to discard bags, jars, tins, or boxes that can be put to other uses.

But in recent years Western-style supermarket have begun to spring up in Colombo. They hold out the ....(8).......... of a clean, efficient, streamlined service to customers. A range of imported goods, dressed up in their layers of attractive, colourful..............(9).......... beckons from the shelves. There are the ....(10)........... products that demand your attention on the TV advertisements. Along with them, Sri Lanka, like so many other developing countries, may have imported a problem that once never existed.

1. A. qualified B. concerned C. worried D. experienced
2. A. took over B. took away C. took along D. took up
3. A. free B. in pieces C. bit by bit D. loose
4. A. maximum B. most C. highest D. best
5. A. rates B. amounts C. sizes D. levels
6. A. simple B. single C. singular D. sole
7. A. point B. case C. example D. question
8. A. promise B. advantage C. evidence D. sight
9. A. packets B. packs C. packing D. padding
10. A. very B. just C. similar D. likely.

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu 1. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Passage 1:

Over the past 600 years, English .... (1).......... grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today emerged ....(2)...... 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced ....(3) .... the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most parts, spoken only in England and had not extended even as ....(4)...... as Wales.

Scotland, or Ireland. ....(5)............, during the ....(6)....... of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of exploration, trade (............(7)............ slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, small enclaves of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities proliferated, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, more than 80 percent of the information ......(8)...... on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two thirds of the world's science writing is in English and English is the main language of technology, advertising, media, international airports, and air traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of ......(9)...... are nonnative speakers, ...(10)....... the largest number of nonnative users of any language in the world.

Passage 2:

SMILE POWER

The expression.........(1).......... your face can actually dramatically alter your feelings and perceptions, and it has been proved that deliberately smiling or frowning can create corresponding emotional responses. The idea was first put............(2)............ by a French physiologist, Israel Waynbaum, in 1906. He believed that different facial expressions affected the flow of blood to the brain, and ....(3)......... this could create positive or negative feelings. A happy smile or irrepressible ....(4).......... increased the blood flow of oxygen- ....(5)...... blood, and created a vicious circle of gloom and depression by effectively starving the brain of essential fuel.

Psychologist Robert Zajonc rediscovered this early research, and suggests that the temperature of the brain could effect the production and synthesis of neurotransmitters – ......(6)............ definitely influence our moods and energy levels. He argues that an impaired blood flow could not ....(7)....... deprive the brain of oxygen, but create further chemical imbalance by inhibiting these vital hormonal messages. Zajonc goes ....(8)......... to propose that our brains remember that smiling through your tears you can persuade your brain to release uplifting neurotranmitters – replacing a depressed condition with a happier one. People ......(9)...... from psychosomatic illness, depression and anxiety states could benefit from simply exercising their zygomatic muscles – which pull the corners of the mouth up and back to ...... (10)...... a smile – several times an hour.

Câu 2. Word forms

1. Bands of (*law*) . . . . lived in the forest.
2. The outcome of the election is a (*go*) . . . . conclusion.
3. What the scientist has found is a major (*break*) . . . . in cancer research.
4. He was (*grade*) . . . . to the post of sales director.

5. You shouldn't have (*print*) . . . . your hand in soft cement.

6. Her (*hydro*) . . . . resulted from a childhood accident.

7. Those who were (*mature*) . . . . born need special care.

8. She was at a very (*impress*) . . . . age so we must make sure that she goes around with the right sort of people.

9. He couldn't find the right shoes because of her (*nornal*) . . . . big feet.

10. Those working on the (*shore*) . . . . oil rigs could feel the earthquake.

Homeopathy

Our army of (*work*) . . (11) . . . and underpaid family doctors are daily (*heart*) . . . (12). . . . . to see the same people returning with the same problems. They know only too well that thousands of people suffer from (*ail*) . . . (13). . . . for which conventional treatment proves (*effect*) . . . (14). . . , no matter how many expensive or painful tests they are forced to (*go*) . . . (15) . . . . However, all is not lost. Alternative medicine and, (*particular*) . . . .(16) . . , homeopathy is gaining (*recognize*) . . . (17) . . . as a valid form of treatment even though it remains hard to prove (*science*) . . .(18) . . . just how it works! Sceptics regard it as a fairly (*harm*) . . . . .(19) . . . . . . forms of hocus-pocus with active ingredients so diluted they wouldn't hurt a fly. But with so many (*devote*) . . . . .(20) . . . , it seems hard to ignore its potential any longer.

Câu 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Structures:

1. I would prefer it if you could check these figures.
   Would you be so kind . . . . ?
2. I once felt very lonely.
   Gone are . . . .
3. It's rumoured that we will have a new manager.
   Rumour has . . . .
4. All of us wish to help you.
   There is none of us but . . . .

Idiomatic expression:

5. Follow this advice and you will find yourself in trouble.
   (water)
6. He has done stupid things before, but this is really annoying.
   (biscuit)
7. It seems that John doesn't really want to go camping with us.
   (mind)

Collocation:

8. What has this experience taught you?
   What conclusions . . . . ?

9. They hate each other intensely.
   (sworn)
10. I have a habit of having a lie-in on Sundays.
    (inclined)

TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH - TP. ĐÀ NẴNG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY:

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from those of the other words:

1. A. permission B. decision C. leisure D. occasion
2. A. tomb B. combatant C. comber D. subtlety
3. A. infamous B. fame C. stranger D. danger
4. A. chaperon B. charity C. challenge D. Charlie
5. A. furl B. fur C. furze D. furier
6. A. telecast B. telemetry C. telescope D. teleology
7. A. complete B. command C. common D. community
8. A. luxury B. example C. exist D. exempt
9. A. learned B. sacred C. beloved D. photographed
10. A. rise B. rinse C. browse D. bruise.

Câu 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting.

1. Animals and man use the energy finding in food to operate their body and muscles.
   A B C D
2. Having finished his term paper before the deadline, it was delivered to the professor before the class.
   A B C D
3. The new student's progress advanced forward with such speed that all his teachers were amazed.
   A B C D
4. Although the weather was not perfect, a bunch of people turned out for the annual parade.
   A B C D

5. After the rain had let out, the Mitchells continued their hike up the mountain.
A B C D

6. According to me, I think the problem should be solved as soon as possible.
A B C D

7. Many people believe that food additive and other chemicals used
A B
in the production and processing of foods harm the body.
C D

8. Noise pollution in big cities can be controlled in the number of ways.
A B C D

9. Davis devoted his last year to write at his home in Biloxi, near the Gulf of Mexico.
A B C D

10. Isabella danced in her bare feet and wore loose–fitting clothing garments
A B C
that allowed her freedom of movement.
D

Câu 3. WORD CHOICE

1. Having decided to rent a flat, we ______ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.
A. set to B. set off C. set out D. set about

2. The school authorities ______ the child's unruly behaviour on his parents' lack of discipline.
A. attribute B. accuse C. blame D. ascribe

3. After months of bitter arguing the couple had to accept that they were ___
A. incongruous B. incompatible C. dissident D. disaffected

4. In the hands of reckless driver a car becomes a ______ weapon.
A. lethal B. fatal C. mortal D. venal

5. What the company needs is a ___ actor who can take on a variety of roles.
A. variable B. changeable C. versatile D. diverse

6. The feuding families have been ______ enemies for years.
A. sworn B. promised C. cursed D. blood

7. Please don't ______ it a miss if I make a few suggestions for improvements.
A. think B. assume C. take D. judge

8. It's a shame they didn't pick you up, but it doesn't ______ out the possibility that you might get a job in a different department.
A. strike B. cancel C. draw D. rule

9. Don't thank me for helping in the garden. It was ________ pleasure to be working out of doors.
A. mere B. simple C. sheer D. plain

10. As of yet, no acceptable means of resolving international disputes has been established.
A. So far B. until then C. Recently D. However.

Câu 4. STRUCTURE and GRAMMAR

1. I reckon Martin is ______ of a nervous breakdown.
A. in charge B. under suspicion
C. on the verge D. indicative

2. At no time ________ you pay a rise.
A. did I ever promise B. do ever I promise
C. I have ever promised D. had ever I promised

3. It had been announced that the proposed new office block _____ because of the current economic situation.
A. will not be now built B. will now not be built
C. will not now be build D. now will not be built

4. Hardly had he sat down __________ he was sent for again.
A. when B. than C. after D. that

5. Every Christmas of my childhood was the same. My father ______ late for lunch, weighed down with presents for the family.
A. would arrive B. had arrived
C. was arriving D. was used to arriving

6. _____ further rioting to occur, the government would be forced to use its emergency powers.
A. Should B. Did C. Were D. Had

7. Don't worry about the lunch. I'll _________ it.
A. look to B. see for C. see to D. look over

8. Dick put ______ ball in ______ net in ______ second half but ____ goal was disallowed.
A. a/ a/ a/ a B. the/ the/ the / the
C. the/ the/ a/ a D. a/ a/ the/ the

9. Up the stairs ________ the plump old housekeeper ________
A. X/ puffed B. did/ puff C. X/ puff D. puffed/ X

10. The trouble with Tom is that he ______ sport.
A. is obsessed in B. is keen of
C. is obsessed with D. in favour of.

Câu 5. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. If you pay the restaurant bill with your credit card, I'll _____ with you later.
A. settle down B. settle up C. pay back D. pay up

2. It's difficult to ______ to the customer helpline in the morning.
A. get cross B. put through C. get through D. put across

3. My friend and I _____ last week because she thinks I'm in love with her boyfriend.

A. fell for B. fall for C. fall out D. fell out

4. I hope I will be able to _____ answering the letter thisIn the mid– and late evening.

A. get through B. manage to C. get round to D. try out

5. As you've arrived late, you'll have to _____ the time you have lost.

A. make up to B. do up to C. do up for D. make up for

6. _____ 20th century, technological advances expanded the definition of the book to include audio books and electronic books or e-books.

A. In the mid– and late B. In mid– and late

C. Mid– and late D. Middle and later

7. The price of excursions is included _____ the cost of the holiday.

A. with B. into C. in D. within

8. The uniform seems to _____ him so much. He looks stronger in it.

A. suits B. matches C. goes with D. agrees

9. I meant to sound confident at the interview but I'm afraid I ___ as dogmatic.

A. came out B. came through C. came off D. came over

10. I can lend you five pounds to help you _____ until you've had time to go to the bank.

A. by B. up C. on D. out.

Câu 6. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passages and choose the best answer:

Reading 1:

In 776 B. C, the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief god, Zeus. The warm climate for outdoor activities, the need for preparedness in war, and their lifestyle caused the Greeks to create competitive sports. Only the elite and military could participate at first, but later the Games were open to all free Greek males who had no criminal record. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing, and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having olive wreaths placed on their heads and having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these contests were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the game to take place. They also helped to strengthen bonds among competitors and the different cities represented. The Greeks attached so much importance to the Games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called "Olympiads" dating from 776 B.C. The contests coincided with religious festivities and constituted an all-out effort on the part of the participants to please the gods. Anyone who disobeyed the rules were dismissed and seriously punished. These athletes brought shame not only to themselves, but also to the cities they represented.

1. Which of the following is not true?

A. Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.

B. The games were held in Greece every four years.

C. Battles were interrupted to participate in the games.

D. Poems glorified the winner in song.

2. The word "elite" is closest in the meaning to

A. aristocracy B. brave C. intellectuals D. muscular

3. Why were the Olympics held?

A. To stop war B. To honour Zeus

C. To crown the best athletes D. To sing songs about athletes

4. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?

A. 800 years B. 1, 200 years C. 2, 300 years D. 2, 800 years

5. What conclusion can we draw about the ancient Greek?

A. They are pacifists.

B. They believed athletic events were important.

C. They were very simple.

D. They couldn't count, so they used "Olympiads" for dates.

6. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Physical fitness was an integral part of the lives of the ancient Greeks.

B. The Greeks severely punished those who did not participate in physical fitness programs.

C. The Greeks had always encouraged everyone to participate in the games.

D. The Greeks had the games coincide with religious festivities so that they could go back to war when the games were over.

7. The word "deeds" is closest in meaning to

A. accomplishments B. ancestors

C. documents D. property

8. Which of the following was ultimately required of all athletes competing in the Olympics?

A. They must have completed military service.

B. They had to attend special training sessions.

C. They had to be Greek males with no criminal record.

D. They had to be religious.

9. The word "halted" means most nearly the same as

A. encouraged B. started C. curtailed D. fixed

10. What is an "Olympiad"?

A. The time it took to finish the games.

B. The time between games.

C. The time it took to finish a war.

D. The time it took the athletes to train.

Reading 2:

The sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about 4 billion, 600 million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth.

By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About 5 billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too hot for life to exist. Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.

After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains there, it will have frozen onto the Earth's surface.

1. What is the primary purpose of this passage?

A. To alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun.

B. To discuss conditions on Earth in the far future.

C. To present a theory about red giant stars.

D. To describe changes that the Sun will go through.

2. The word 'fueled' is closest in meaning to

A. powered B. bombarded C. created D. propelled

3. The word 'state' is closest in meaning to

A. shape B. condition C. location D. size

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun

A. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf.

B. has been in existence for 10 billion years.

C. is rapidly changing in size and brightness.

D. will continue as a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years.

5. What will probably be the first stage of change as the Sun becomes a red giant?

A. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.

B. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.

C. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.

D. Its center will grow smaller and hotter.

6. When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will conditions be like on Earth?

A. Its atmosphere will freeze and become solid.

B. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the Sun.

C. It will become too hot for life to exist.

D. It will be nearly destroyed by nova explosions.

7. As a white dwarf, the Sun will be

A. the same size as the planet Mercury.

B. thousands of times smaller than it is today.

C. around 35 million miles in diameter.

D. cold and dark.

8. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the sequence of stages that the Sun will probably pass through?

A. Yellow dwarf, white dwarf, red giant, black giant.

B. Red giant, white dwarf, red dwarf, nova explosion.

C. Yellow dwarf, red giant, white dwarf, black dwarf.

D. White dwarf, red giant, black dwarf, yellow dwarf.

9. The word 'there' in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to

A. our own planet. B. the outer surface of the Sun.

C. the core of a black dwarf. D. the planet Mercury.

10. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

A. Alarmed B. Pessimistic C. Comic D. Objective.

Câu 7. CLOZE TEST

Choose the word which best fits each gap of the passage.

Any change in one part of an ecosystem can cause changes in other parts. Droughts, storms, and fires can change ecosystems. Some changes(1) .... ecosystems. If there is too (2) .... rainfall, plants will not have enough water to live. If a kind of plant dies off, the animals that (3) .... it may also die or move away. Some changes are good for ecosystems. Some pine forests need (4) .... for the pine trees to reproduce. The seeds are sealed inside pinecones. Heat from a forest fire melts the seal and lets the seeds (5) ....

Polluting the air, soil, and water can harm ecosystems. Building (6) .... on rivers for electric power and irrigation can harm ecosystems (7) .... the rivers. Bulldozing wetlands and cutting down (8) .... destroy ecosystems. Ecologists are working with companies and governments to find better ways of (9) .... fish, cutting down trees, and building dams. They are looking for ways to get food, lumber, and other products for people (10) .... causing harm to ecosystems.

1. A. harms B. harmful C. harmless D. harm
2. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
3. A. fed B. feed C. feed on D. food
4. A. flame B. fires C. blaze D. burning
5. A. out B. in C. go D. fly
6. A. moats B. ditches C. bridges D. dams
7. A. on B. around C. over D. under
8. A. hills B. jungles C. forests D. woods
9. A. catching B. holding C. carrying D. taking
10. A. avoid B. without C. not D. no.

B.

Câu 1. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Read the passages and fill each gap with a suitable word.

1. Computers are electronic machines that process information. They are (1)............of communicating with the user, of doing five kinds of arithmetic operations, and of (2).......... three kinds of decisions. (3)..............., they are incapable of thinking. They accept data and instructions as input, and after processing the information, they(4)............... the results.

When talking about the computers, (5).............. hardware and software need to be considered. The former refers to the actual machinery, whereas the (6).......... refers to the programs that control and coordinate the activities of the hardware.

The first computer was built in 1930 but (7)........... then computer technology has evolved a great deal. There are three (8)........... kinds of computers in use today: the mainframe, the minicomputer, and the microcomputer. All three kinds have one thing in (9)............- they operate quickly and accurately in (10)............. problems.

2. Certain types of nuclear waste can be (1) ...... while other types are considered too dangerous to recycle. Low-level wastes (2)...... radioactive material from research activities, medical wastes, and contaminated machinery from nuclear reactors. Nickel is the major metal of construction in the nuclear power field and much of it is recycled after surface contamination has been (3).........

High-level wastes come from the reprocessing of spent fuel (partially depleted reactor fuel) and from the processing of nuclear weapons. These wastes (4)................ gamma radiation, (5)................ can cause birth defects, disease, and death. High-level nuclear waste is so (6)................. it is not normally recycled. Instead, it is fused into inert glass tubes encased in stainless steel cylinders, which are then (7)................ underground.

Spent fuel can be reprocessed and recycled into (8)...... fuel elements, although fuel reprocessing was (9)...... in the United States in 1977 and has never been resumed for legal, political, and (10)................ reasons. However, spent fuel is being reprocessed in other countries such as Japan, Russia, and France. Spent fuel elements in the United States are kept in storage pools at each reactor site.

Câu 2. WORD FORMS

A. Put the word in brackets into the correct form

1. The unresponsive audience made the lecturer somewhat (**heart**) ________. What a shame.
2. She's quite an (**eye**) ________
3. His family suffered from his (**expend**)____________
4. The (**edit**)________ staff consists of ten experienced journalists.
5. This leads to more pressure being put on the (**adequate**) __________ public transport system.
6. The nineteenth century faith in the power of science is now very (**question**)________
7. A person with an (**inferior**) ________ complex can be very disagreeable.
8. There was loud (**laugh**)__________ as the clown fell off the ladder.
9. You look rather (**occupy**) __________. Are you worried about something?
10. The government's (**compromise**)__________ approach has brought

B. Choose the words in the box to fill in the blanks. Make changes if necessary.

1. assume	**2.** go	**3.** overwhelm	**4.** high
5. destroy	**6.** Be	**7.** technology	**8.** question
9. perfection	**10.** pessimism		

The image that we have of science has (1)________ radical change in the last hundred years. An enormous (2)_____ explosion, together with a number of very real anxiety about the environment and all the moral and political ramifications of economic growth have (3)______ put science at the centre of public debate.

The twentieth century began with a challenge to the (4)______ that human knowledge was approaching completion. It will come, perhaps, as something of a surprise to all of us to realise that the emergence of this highly (5)______ process came both from within and outside science.

New scientific theories (6)______ reveal the limitations of the old perspective. We had thought that the world, understood through the medium of rational (7)______, was, indeed, the real world. Now we know that this was no more than a simplification that just happened to work. Once we realise this, though, we can move in a number of opposing directions. We can re-evaluate all knowledge (8)_______ and decide that it is eternally fragmentary and full of a vast number of (9)_______, or we can be more possitive and view these vast explosions of scientific awareness as new challenges still to come and as celebrations of the (10)_______ that the human imagination has so far scaled.

Câu 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. The brochure gives hardly any useful information.
Precious _______________________________________

2. I have frequently made stupid mistakes like that.
Many's _______________________________________

3. Trudy was quite relieved when she found out the truth.
It was something _______________________________________

4. What put me off the idea was simply how expensive it was going to be.
The sheer _______________________________________

5. He didn't mention our previous conversation at all. (**preference**)
____

6. I don't feel like going to the party (**mood**)
____

7. " Please don't take my money, it's all I've got," said the old woman to the intruder (**pleaded**)
____

8. My impression of her is that she is a very effective teacher. (**stikes**)
____

9. We never purchase small quantities as we would make less profit (**bulk**)
____

10. Nowadays goods are often acquired but not paid for immediately (**credit**)
____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THĂNG LONG – LÂM ĐỒNG

A. PHONOLOGY

Câu 1. Circle the word whose underlined part has the pronunciation different from that of the other words: *(5 điểm)*

1.	A. grammar	B. damage	C. mammal	D. drama
2.	A. both	B. tenth	C. myth	D. with
3.	A. gate	B. gem	C. gaze	D. gaudy
4.	A. thus	B. that	C. sympathy	D. then
5.	A. lays	B. says	C. stays	D. plays
6.	A. scholarship	B. chaos	C. cherish	D. chorus
7.	A. sign	B. minor	C. rival	D. trivial
8.	A. message	B. privilege	C. college	D. collage
9.	A. beard	B. rehearse	C. hearsay	D. endearment
10.	A. dynamic	B. typical	C. cynicism	D. hypocrite.

Câu 2. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting: *(5 điểm)*

1. The people tried (A) of defending (B) their village, but they were finally (C) forced (D) to retreat.

2. The professor was (A) considering (B) postponing the examination until (D) the following week (D) because the students' confusion.

3. (A) Having lost the election, the presidential candidate intends (B) supporting the opposition (C) despite (D) the objections of his staff.

4. The congressman, accompanied (A) by secret service agents and aides, (B) are preparing (C) to enter the convention hail (D) within the next few minutes.

5. (A) Because the (B) torrential rains that (C) had devastated the area, the governor sent the National Guard (D) to assist in the clean-up operation.

6. Lack (A) of sanitation in restaurants (B) are a major (C) cause of disease (D) in some areas of the country.

7. (A) Had the committee members considered the alternatives (B) more carefully, they would have realized that the (C) second was better (D) as the first.

8. Malnutrition (A) is a major cause of death (B) in those countries where the cultivation of rice (C) have been impeded (D) by recurrent drought.

9. The decision (A) to withdraw (B) all support from the activities of the athletes (C) are causing an uproar (D) among the athletes' fans.

10. (A) Underutilized species of fish (B) has been proposed (C) as a solution (D) to the famine in many underdeveloped countries.

Câu 3. Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the underlined word or phrase: *(5 điểm)*

1. Because the Amtrak system is so old, the trains always start suddenly.
A. with ease B. with a thump C. with a jerk D. with effort.

2. In order to enjoy fine wine, one should drink it slowly, a little at a time.
A. stir it B. sniff it C. spill it D. sip it.

3. Unless the agreement contains a provision for a United Nations peacekeeping force to patrol the borders, the General Assembly is not likely to ratify it.
A. proposal B. document C. concord D. release.

4. When Joan of Arc described her vision, her voice did not hesitate.
A. amplify B. falter C. dissolve D. mumble.

5. The Civil War in 1863 cut the United States into two nations – a southern Confederacy and a northern Union.
A. severed B. acknowledged C. integrated D. alienated.

6. During the Great Depression, there were many wanderers who traveled on the railroads and camped along the tracks.
A. vagabonds B. tyros C. zealots D. veterans.

7. The National Institute of Mental Health is conducting far-reaching research to deter-mine the psychological effects of using drugs.
A. tentative B. prevalent C. refined D. extensive .

8. In American football, the coach may shout to the captain to call time out.
A. yelp B. growl C. bellow D. flounder.

9. A monument was erected in memory of those who died in the disaster at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.
A. prison B. skirmish C. frontier D. cataclysm.

10. Martin Luther King detested injustice.
A. recognized B. abhorred C. suffered D. confronted.

Câu 4. Choose the correct sentence which has the same meaning as the given one: ***(5 điểm)***

1. "I 'm sorry I have to leave so early," he said.
A. He apologised for having to leave early.
B. He apologised to have to leave early.
C. He apologised that he has to leave early.
D. He apologised to have left early.

2. He got over his illness in three months.
A. It took to get over his illness in three months.
B. It took three months to him to get over his illness.
C. It took him three months to get over his illness.
D. It took three months for his illness to get over.

3. She was so busy that she couldn't answer the phone.
A. She was very busy that she couldn't answer the phone.
B. She was too busy to answer the phone.
C. She was too busy not to answer the phone.
D. She was very busy so that she couldn't answer the phone.

4. I didn't listen to him, and I didn't succeed.
A. If I listened to him, I would succeed.
B. If I had listened to him, I would succeed.
C. If I listened to him, I would have succeeded,
D. If I had listened to him, I would have succeeded.

5. Though he tried hard, he didn't succeed,
A. However hard he tried, he didn't succeed.
B. However he tried hard, he didn't succeed.
C. However he didn't succeed, he tried hard.
D. However he tried hard, but he didn't succeed.

6. This office is too small for four people.
A. This office is very small for four people.
B. This office isn't big enough for four people.
C. This office is so small to have four people.
D. This office isn't enough big for four people.

7. You will have to pay at least 100 pounds to get this camera.
A. You'll be impossible to get this camera for less than 100 pounds.
B. You'll find it impossible to get this camera for less than 100 pounds.
C. You'll be impossible to get this camera less than 100 pounds
D. You'll have to be paid at least 100 pounds to get this camera.

8. Paul is employed by Sony, isn't he?
A. Paul works for Sony, didn't he? B. Paul works for Sony, did he?
C. Paul works for Sony, doesn't he? D. Paul works for Sony, does he?

9. You should fasten your seat belt before driving away.
A. You should drive away when you fastened your seat belt.
B. You should drive away after you fastened your seat belt.
C. You should drive away before fastening your seat belt.
D. You shouldn't drive away without fastening your seat belt.

10. "Can I borrow your pen please, Sam?" said Gillian.
A. Gillian asked Sam if she can borrow his pen.
B. Gillian asked Sam if she could borrow his pen.
C. Gillian asked Sam she can borrow his pen.
D. Gillian asked Sam she could borrow his pen.

Câu 5. Choose the suitable prepositions and adverb particles: ***(5 điểm)***

1. The gun went ______ in his hand while he was cleaning it.
A. off B. out C. at D. on.

2. He was far from satisfied with the way things had turned. He sat lost ______ thought.
A. out B. in C. on D. at.

3. This is a very important decision. All our lives are ______ stake.
A. on B. out C. at D. off.

4. The ship was bound ______ Japan when it ran into a typhoon.
A. on B. for C. in D. at.

5. Look ______ for cars as you cross the street.
A. in B. at C. off D. out.

6. Your new shirt ______ the color of your eyes.
A. brings out B. brings over C. brings to D. brings up.

7. Our team is ______ the gold medal in the Olympics.
A. going at B. going into C. going in D. going for.

8. He ______ a large sum of money when his aunt died.
A. came of B. came out C. came into D. came over.

9. The heavy rains ______ at the sandstone cliffs.
A. ate away B. ate out C. ate in D. ate up.

10. Natasha doesn't ______ her co–workers.
A. get out of B. get on with
C. get through with D. get down to.

Câu 6. Reading comprehension

READING 1: *(5 điểm)*

Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C or D bests fits each space.

THE EARLY CINEMA

In the first two decades of its existence, the cinema developed rapidly. In the early days, films were little more than moving photographs, hardly one minute in length. By 1905, however, films were about five to ten minutes long and used changes of scene and camera position to (1) .... a story, with actors (2) .... character parts. The period of the cinema (3) .... the 1890s to the 1910s is sometimes called the 'pre-Hollywood' cinema, (4) .... it was after this period that almost (5) .... films which were sold or rented to distributors came from Los-Angeles, Hollywood. In the early 1910s audiences were able to (6) ....the first 'feature-length' films, but it was not until 1915 (7) .... the cinema really (8) .... an established industry. From that time, film makers were prepared to (9) .... more chances and built special places where only films were (10) ....

1. A. say B. speak C. talk D. tell
2. A. doing B. being C. playing D. making
3. A. among B. from C. in D. between
4. A. because B. when C. although D. while
5. A. whole B. both C. full D. all
6. A. like B. enjoy C. love D. want
7. A. that B. so C. as D. since
8. A. got B. became C. developed D. turned
9. A. hold B. put C. make D. take
10. A. shown B. demonstrated C. held D. displayed

READING 2: *(5 điểm)*

Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C or D bests fits each space.

Tsunami is a Japanese word which means *harbour wave* and is used as the scientific term for seismic sea wave generated by an undersea earthquake or possibly an undersea landslide or volcanic eruption. When the ocean floor is tilted or offset during an earthquake, a set of waves is created similar to the concentric waves generated by an object dropped into the water. Most tsunamis originate along the Ring of Fire, a zone of volcanoes and seismic activity, 32, 500 km long that encircles the Pacific Ocean. Since 1819, about 40 tsunamis have struck the Hawaiian Islands.

A tsunami can have wavelengths, or widths, of 100 to 200 km, and may travel hundreds of kilometres across the deep ocean, reaching speeds of about 725 to 800 kilometres an hour. Upon entering shallow coastal waters, the wave, which may have been only about half a metre high out at sea, suddenly grows rapidly. When the wave reaches the shore, it may be 15 m high or more. Tsunamis have tremendous energy because of the great volume of water affected. They are capable of obliterating coastal settlements.

Tsunamis should not be confused with storm surges, which are domes of water that rise underneath hurricanes or cyclones and cause extensive coastal flooding when the storms reach land. Storm surges are particularly devastating if they occur at high tide. A cyclone and accompanying storm surge killed an estimated 500, 000 people in Bangladesh in 1970. The tsunami which struck south and southeast Asia in late 2004 killed over 200 thousand people.

1. Scientifically, tsunami is the term for
A. seismic sea wave. B. undersea earthquake.
C. undersea landslide. D. volcanic eruption.

2. What does the word concentric mean?
A. Wavy. B. Having many centres.
C. Having a common centre. D. A ring.

3. Which of the following may be a reason for a tsunami?
A. An inactive volcano. B. A landslide on the seashore.
C. An undersea earthquake. D. A storm.

4. What will happen when an object is dropped into the water?
A. Volcanic eruption may be a consequence.
B. Some concentric waves will be generated.
C. There will be seismic activity.
D. Earthquake may happen.

5. What is the zone of volcanoes and seismic activity in the world called?
A. The concentric wave. B. The tsunami.
C. The Pacific Ocean. D. The Ring of Fire.

6. What is the greatest speed of tsunamis travelling across the deep ocean?

A. 200 kilometres an hour. B. 700 kilometres an hour.

C. 800 kilometres an hour. D. 150, 000 kilometres an hour.

7. How high is the wave of the tsunami when it reaches the shore?

A. 100 metres. B. 200 metres. C. Half a metre. D. Fifteen metres.

8. How are tsunamis capable of obliterating coastal settlements?

A. They have tremendous energy due to the great volume of water affected.

B. They are a metre high or more.

C. They travel hundreds of kilometres.

D. They can strike the shore fifteen metres high.

9. What killed an estimated 500, 000 people in Bangladesh?

A. A tsunami.

B. A cyclone and accompanying storm surge.

C. A high tide.

D. Flooding.

10. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Tsunamis only occur in Asia.

B. A cyclone along with storm surge happened in Asia in 1970.

C. Storm surges are domes of water rising underneath hurricanes or cyclones.

D. Storm surges cause extensive coastal flooding.

Câu 7. CLOZE TEST *(5 điểm)*

Complete the passage using the words in the box.

freelancers – retail – purposes – amateur – institutions – benefit – live – marketplace – competence – production

Music is composed and performed for many (1) _____, ranging from aesthetic pleasure, religious or ceremonial purposes, or as an entertainment product for the (2) _____. Amateur musicians compose and perform music for their own pleasure, and they do not derive their income from music. Professional musicians are employed by a range of (3) _______ and organisations, including armed forces, churches and synagogues, symphony orchestras, broadcasting or film (4) _____ companies, and music schools. Professional musicians sometimes work as (5) ____, seeking contracts and engagements in a variety of settings.

There are often many links between amateur and professional musicians. Beginning amateur musicians take lessons with professional musicians. In community settings, advanced (6) __________ musicians perform with professional musicians in a variety of ensembles and orchestras. In some cases, amateur musicians attain a professional level of (7) __________, and they are able to perform in professional performance settings.

A distinction is often made between music performed for the (8) __________ of a live audience and music that is performed for the purpose of being recorded and distributed through the music (9) __________ system or the broadcasting system. However, there are also many cases where a (10) __________ performance in front of an audience is recorded and distributed (or broadcast).

B. PERSONAL STATEMENT: *(60 điểm)*

Câu 1. Open cloze test: *(20 điểm)*

Passage 1: *(10 điểm)*

Most of our energy comes (1) ______________ fossil fuels – coal, oil, and natural gas supply (2) ______________ 85 percent of US primary energy consumption. Although the supplies of these fossil fuels are vast, they are not (3) ______________ unlimited. And more important, the earth's atmosphere and biosphere may not survive the environmental impact of burning such enormous amounts of (4) ______________. Carbon stored over millions of years is (5) ______________ released in a matter of decades, disrupting the earth's carbon cycle in unpredictable ways.

But fossil fuels are not the only source of energy, and burning fuel is not the (6) ______________ way to produce heat and motion. Renewable (7) ______________ offers us a better way. Some energy sources are "renewable" because they are naturally replenished, because they can be managed so (8) ______________ they last forever, or because their supply is (9) ______________ enormous that they can never be meaningfully depleted by humans. Moreover, renewable energy sources have much smaller environmental impacts (10) ______________ fossil and nuclear fuels.

Passage 2: *(10 điểm)*

Interestingly, more tigers live in captivity in the United States than in the wilds of Asia. Believe it or (1) ____, it's partly because some people actually keep tigers as pets. This always leads to problems for the tigers and owners alike.

"Tigers are unpredictable," Dillon said. "They don't make good pets. They also get too big, and people don't want them (2) ______________."

Like tigers, great white sharks (3) ______________ valued for their parts. The 1970's shark movie "Jaws" didn't do much to enhance the shark's image, and its teeth, fins and skin bring a pretty penny (4) ______________ markets worldwide.

Another marine animal on the Fund's list is the Irrawaddy dolphin. The biggest threat to this rare Asian dolphin is entanglement in fishing nets and injury (5) ______________ explosives used for dynamite fishing.

Just like animals, plants can be endangered, (6) ______________. This is the case for both ramin and Asian yew trees, which round out the Fund's "Most Wanted" list. Ramin grows largely in peat swamp forests, which are increasingly targeted by illegal loggers in (7) ____________ of the valuable wood. This tropical hardwood from Indonesia and Malaysia is used to make mass-produced pool cues, moldings, doors and picture frames.

The Asian yew tree isn't sought as a cash crop, (8) ____________ ramin. Instead, it's in demand for a much nobler purpose, as a cancer medicine. As the Wildlife Fund points out, however, it won't be available for any purpose at (9) ____________, including medicinal, if people harvest more than they grow.

Diana DeVaughn, media development coordinator of the Louisville Zoo, said the zoo features many plant species and is working toward becoming an exotic botanical garden to compliment its collection of animals, (10) _____ three tiger cubs.

Câu 2. Word forms: *(20 điểm)*

***A. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the word in parentheses:** (10 điểm)*

1. A very old car is usually an ____________ car. **(rely)**

2. I'll always remember that journey – it was an ______ experience. **(forget)**

3. The cost of____________ to the show is reasonable. **(admit)**

4. ____________, there are black holes in space. **(theory)**

5. ________ parked cars usually get a ticket and are sometimes towed away. **(legal)**

6. It was a long, slow film. I nearly died of ____________. **(bore)**

7. He suffered from constant ____________. **(sleep)**

8. It seems ____________ to change the timetable so often. **(logic)**

9. The text is interesting and ________ without being too technical. **(inform)**

10. The price of the house includes many existing ________ and fittings. **(fix)**

B. Supply the appropriate forms of the word in the box to make the passage meaningful:
(10 điểm)

Humans have long been fascinated by outer space, and have wondered if there are intelligent life-forms (1)__________, which we might be able to contact. (2)__________, we've all seen space creatures on our TV and cinema screens, but 'aliens' like these owe more to the (3)__________of using human (4)__________to play the parts than to any real form of (5)__________ investigation.

However, many serious space (6)________ are now beginning to turn their attention to the question of what alien life might (7)__________look like. One early result is Arnold the Alien, (8)__________by biologist Douglas Dixon. This strange being, (9)__________humans, has its eyes, ears and limbs in groups of three instead of pairs but, despite its odd (10)__________, its behaviour is not very different from our own.

1. ELSE
2. NATURE
3. CONVENIENT
4. ACT
5. SCIENCE
6. RESEARCH
7. ACTUAL
8. DESIGN
9. LIKE
10. APPEAR

Câu 3. Sentence transformation: *(20 điểm)*

1. What particularly impressed me was her accent-free pronunciation.
I ____

2. The result of the match was never in doubt.
At no time ____________________________________

3. This will be the orchestra's first performance outside London.
This will be the first time ______________________

4. How long has this roof been leaking?
When ____

5. The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle. **(bears)**
____

6. She is too busy to go shopping. **(hands)**
____

7. We should waste no words talking to that stubborn guy. **(breath)**
____

8. In all probability we will finish the project on Thursday. **(chances)**
____

9. They arrived at their destination alive and kicking. **(sound)**
____

10. In her previous job, Mara was a picture restorer. **(work)**
____

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN KONTUM – KONTUM

PART ONE: PHONETICS

A. Pick out the word whose underlined part has a pronunciation different from that of the other words

1. A. steak B. break C. great D. bread
2. A. food B. too C. good D. soon
3. A. height B. weight C. eight D. vein
4. A. about B. round C. would D. out
5. A. put B. sugar C. push D. butter.

B. Pick out the word whose underlined part has the stress pattern different from that of the other words

1. A. collection B. magazine C. electronic D. entertain
2. A. software B. hardware C. magic D. machine
3. A. abandon B. constable C. frequency D. habitat
4. A. mysterious B. historical C. heritage D. particular
5. A. cinema B. calendar C. character D. phonetics.

PART TWO: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. Word Formation. Put the words in their appropriate form

1. Biomass refers to living and recently dead . . . . material that can be used as fuel or for industrial production **(biology)**

2. Solar power is used synonymously with solar energy or more . . . . to refer to the conversion of sunlight into electricity. **(specific)**

3. Liu Xiang arrived at Doha 2006 as one of the greatest athletes in the world and as China's most . . . . sportsperson. **(celebration)**

4. Mr Sinnott said teachers needed extra support to deal with violence and drugs and urged the government to help by . . . . poverty. **(tackle)**

5. Warwick University, ... 1, 500 teachers for the National Union of Teachers, found those finding drugs on pupils weekly had doubled. **(interview)**

6. Plastics from biomass, like some recently . . . . to dissolve in seawater, are made the same way as petroleum-based plastics, are actually cheaper to manufacture and meet or exceed most performance standards. **(develop)**

7. Although fossil fuels have their origin in ancient biomass, they are not considered biomass by the generally accepted. . . . . **(define)**

8. A growing number of pupils are taking . . . . weapons and drugs into a hard core of schools in troubled areas, research suggests. **(offend)**

9. Scientists continue to look for ways to cure the . . . . form of bird flu virus. **(dead)**

10. If successfully . . . ., the vaccine could be used to look for cases in affected areas. **(market)**

B. Put in a suitable preposition

1. He said there were troubled schools....................... rural areas and on edges of large towns as well.

2. He added that schools should be drugs and weapons-free and their discovery..................... pupils should lead to permanent exclusion.

3. Four years earlier, he was a relatively unknown 19 year-old as he won gold..................... Busan 2002.

4. Solar energy technologies harness the sun's energy............. practical ends.

5. Most commonly, biomass refers.......................... plant matter grown for use as biofuel, but it also includes plant or animal matter used for production of fibres, chemicals or heat.

6. He was recently divorced, and had not asked a woman .... for over seventeen years.

7. I wanted to see that movie but never got.............................. to it.

8. Our kids kept begging us to take them to the beach, and finally we gave ....

9. What you're asking me to do goes .... everything I believe in.

10. He was a real friend to see me......................... my long illness.

C. Use the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets

1. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? I understood Swedish when I was a child, but I (forget) it all.

2. Where are my car keys? This is the third time I (lose) them today

3. Now I understand what you (try) to say!

4. Molly's fed up because she injured her ankle when she (jog) this morning. So she cannot dance.

5. One day, when he (wait) at a station he noticed a small boy playing by the track.

6. Jenny's really excited about going to Spain. She (not/ be) there before, although she (study) Spanish for several years.

7. The seminars and talks were extremely interesting and it was obvious that all the speakers (prepare) their material very thoroughly.

8. I (not pay) for my ticket yet. How much (I/ owe) you?

D. Multiple Choices

1. These figures give you some idea of the cost of .... your car for one year

A. controlling B. handling C. managing D. maintaining.

2. It can take up to three months to .... a man to do this specialist work

A. guide B. raise C. train D. learn.

3. In today's paper it .... that we shall have an election this year

A. says B. admits C. expresses D. proposes.

4. I had to pay...................... on a carpet I brought in through Customs today

A. taxes B. rates C. fines D. duty.

5. The child was .... by a lorry on the safety crossing in the main street

A. knocked out B. run across C. run out D. knocked down.

6. It was the longest film I have ever seen: it...................... three hours

A. lasted B. stayed C. finished D. completed

7. We were so late we................................ had time to catch the train

A. nearly B. almost C. hardly D. simply

8. Tropical diseases are comparatively............................... in Europe

A. scarce B. rare C. slight D. few

9. I was so pleased to have the... .... to visit your country

A. opportunity B. necessity C. destiny D. possibility

10. He asked if we would... .... to share the room

A. accept B. consider C. agree D. approve.

E. Rewrite each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the one given

1. I didn't know you were coming, so I didn't wait for you.

→ If

2. When I picked up my pen I found that the nib had broken.

→ On

3. There is no danger that you will fall from the verandah.

→ There is no danger of

4. He is a man of extreme honesty.

→ He is

5. If I had not had help, I should not have been able to find my way.

→ Without

6. When the weather is cold, I wear a jersey.

→ In

7. The news that he would be going to university pleased him very much

→ The news of

8. I do physical training because I want to keep fit.

→ I do physical training in

9. The sea was so cold that we couldn't swim.

→ The sea was too

10. He felt too ill to get up.

→ He did not

F. Rewrite the following sentences using exactly the words in the brackets

1. 'I'm so sorry I'm late', Ben said **(apologized)**

2. Not having heard the weather forecast, John was surprised by the snow **(as)**

3. You have disobeyed; you will therefore be punished **(as a result)**

4. According to our records, the money was paid two months ago **(show)**

5. His real identity will always remain a secret **(no one)**

6. She is a far more serious student now than she used to be **(studies)**

7. With the exception of Maggie's husband, everyone is here **(apart)**

8. Even if we don't the idea, we'll have to go with him **(whether)**

9. Which of the two books would you prefer? **(rather)**

10. Your car doesn't give as much trouble as mine **(less)**

PART THREE: READING COMPREHENSION

A. Cloze test.

Fill in each numbered blank with one appropriate word.

My father waved me goodbye and the bus set off. The person sitting (1) .... to me was a government engineer going to Peshawar to inspect the road. He said that travelling by bus was (2) .... excellent way to test the road.

We passed many villages (3) .... the way and stopped once or (4) .... to buy cold drinks, because it was very hot and dusty. The countryside was brown and dry and (5) .... were long stretches (6) .... no people or villages in sight. We (7) .... to stop once at some road works, too, which make my companion very happy.

Most of (8) .... were dozing in the afternoon heat when we were woken by a sudden noise, which (9) .... like a shot from a gun. As the bus swerved and then stopped at the side of the road, I remembered all the stories I (10) .... heard about bands of robbers who used to attack travellers on deserted roads (11) .... this. Many of the other passengers looked as bewildered and frightened as I (12) .... have looked.

My neighbor, however, reassured me 'Nothing to worry about. Just a burst tyre. But we shall have to wait (13) .... he changes the wheel'.

My cousin Anwar met me at the bus station. 'Well, there you (14) ...., 'he said. 'I was beginning to wonder what had (15) .... to you'.

B. Read the passage and choose the correct answer

Agriculture in the West and South of the United States has traditionally been supported by migrant workers who migrate or move from area to area according to the crops that need harvesting. Many Chinese, Filipino, and Mexican immigrants became migrant workers when they first arrived in the United States. Often they had problems with the English language or no skills that they could immediately use in the new country.

A person looking objectively at the living conditions of these workers might say that their way of life was little better than slavery. They were housed in substandard conditions, received wages far below the minimum, and had no medical or insurance benefits. The migrant workers had no labour unions that could bargain for better wages, better hours, or improved working conditions.

They had no money and no power with which to bargain with their employers. Employers were making fortunes by the sweat of their workers' brows. It took an idealistic, determined young man named Cesar Chavez to change the plight of the migrant worker forever.

1. Which of the following correctly describes migrant workers?

A. Only Mexicans were permitted to work on crops

B. Living and working conditions were generally poor

C. The workers usually stayed in one place for many years

D. All the workers were fluent in English.

2. Which of the following describes the work done by migrant workers?

A. It required skilled labours

B. It could only be done by native-born Americans

C. It was closely supervised by national labour unions

D. It was low paid, and working conditions were poor.

3. It can be inferred from the final sentence of the passage that

A. the conditions described are still the same today

B. migrant workers will always live like slaves

C. conditions for migrant workers are better now than before the work of Cesar Chavez

D. there is no longer any need for migrant workers.

4. The next paragraph of this passage will probably be

A. a history of agriculture in the United States

B. a listing of the countries migrant workers come from

C. a lesson in English as a foreign language

D. the changes brought about by Cesar Chavez.

5. 'Plight' means

A. a difficult condition B. poverty

C. distress D. happiness.

PART FOUR: WRITING

Insert additional words and make any changes necessary in the following sets of words and phrases to produce sentences which, when put together, read like a complete letter.

Dear Mother and Father,

1. You/ be/ pleased/ hear that I/ meet/ London Airport/ Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and/ son Michael

2. Before I/ arrive it/ rain for a week

3. But/ Sunday/ the sun shine/ the first time

4. Last Tuesday they take me/ Buckingham Palace

5. I see/ the Changing of the Guard and listen/ the band

6. Then we go/ Hyde Park/ have lunch/ restaurant

7. After we/ eat/ go for a walk/ see the Serpentine Lake

8. While we/ walk/ I buy a postcard/ I enclose/ this letter

9. London have many interesting places/ see and I/ enjoy/ be here very much

10. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and Michael ask me/ give/ their kind regards

Love,

Carl

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TIỀN GIANG – TIỀN GIANG

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY *(10 điểm)*

A. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the three ones in each group.

1. A. heir B. wear C. stare D. weir
2. A. plumber B. bomber C. herbage D. climber
3. A. share B. pharaoh C. canary D. baron
4. A. pole B. solve C. role D. fold
5. A. dour B. dough C. though D. poultry

B. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the other words in the same line.

6. A. mechanize B. majestic C. magnificent D. magnetic
7. A. nominee B. committee C. refugee D. employee
8. A. orientate B. hypermarket C. taxidermy D. medieval
9. A. manhandle B. mendicant C. painstaking D. safari
10. A. dictatorial B. mozzarella C. preferential D. modernity

Câu 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION *(10 điểm)*

The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

1. To make out the lost time, we booked a direct flight from California to New York.
A B C D

2. Most ships move through the Suez Canal with their own power, but large ships must be assisted by a tugboat.
A B C D

3. We chose to take a trip to the Far East because it was advertised as
A B
adventurous and intrigued.
C D

4. Jeff and Gloria went to pick out carpeting and decoration, including furnitures,
A B
for the new VIP lounge that was opening on the third floor.
C D

5. He knows to repair the carburetor without taking the whole car apart.
A B C D

6. It was her who suggested that he go to New York in order to get a
A B C D
direct flight.

7. Among the earliest telescopes were Galilean telescopes, modeled after
A B
the simple instruments built by Galileo, the first person having used
C D
telescopes to study the stars and planets.

8. Earwax lubricators and protects the ear from foreign matter such
A B C
water and insects.
D

9. New York City surpassed the other Atlantic seaports in partly because it
A B
developed the best transportation links with the interior of the country.
C D

10. Like the area in and on the Rocky Mountains, the Western Basins
A B
and Plateaus region of the United States offers much for the tourist.
C D

Câu 3. WORD CHOICE *(10 điểm)*

Choose the best answer.

1. He looks very aggressive and threatening, and so his soft, gentle voice is rather ______

A. disembodied B. discordant C. dismissive D. disconcerting

2. Media reports on the outcome of military intervention often ______ the true fact

A. divert B. detract C. distort D. depose

3. Your argument ______ that Britain is still a great power but this is no longer the case.

A. presents B. outlines C. concerns D. presupposes

4. According to the opinion polls, over 20% of voters in the ______ General Election have yet to make up their minds. B.

A. future B. impending C. incumbent D. forthcoming

5. Champagne is a ______ wine, which originally came from the north east of France.

A. glittering B. sparkling C. glistening D. gleaming

6. Because of rapid technological progress, the computer being made today will be ______ in five years' time.

A. obsolete B. extinct C. outdone D. retired

7. The ______ peace agreement is under threat again. In all probability, a war will break out.

A. fragile B. tender C. delicate D. weak

8. Dominant individuals may use ______ gestures to underline their power.

A. expansive B. submissive C. nervous D. flirtatious

9. The Red Cross is ______ an international aid organization.

A. intriguingly B. intrusively C. intrinsically D. intrepidly

10. Because Trevor had started a fight in the playground, he was in ______ for the rest of that day.

A. disgrace B. exile C. dishonor D. punishment

Câu 4. STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR *(10 điểm)*

Choose the best answer.

1. The head teacher again brought ______ the issue of reintroducing school uniform.

A. back B. down C. up D. in

2. Remember to go ______ your test paper to check for grammar and spelling mistakes.

A. on B. over C. off D. into

3. If Jim ______ the plane, he ______ here by now.

A. hadn't missed / would have been
B. didn't miss / would have been
C. hadn't missed the plane / would be here
D. hadn't missed / had been

4. Tom understood immediately.

→ Tom understood ______.

A. first of all B. the very first time
C. first and last D. the first time on

5. ______ that she burst into tears.

A. Her anger was such B. So angry she was

C. She was so anger D. Such her anger was

6. He is decorating the house with a view ______ it.

A. to sell B. to selling C. for selling D. to be sold

7. The African killer bees could not be handled safely, nor ______.

A. could their honey be harvested B. their honey could be harvested

C. harvested could their honey be D. could not their honey be harvested

8. The fact that space exploration has increased dramatically in the past 30 years ______.

A. is an evidence of us wanting to know more of our solar system.

B. indicates that we are very eager to learn all we can about our solar system.

C. how we want to learn more about the solar system

D. is pointing to evidence of our attention to know a lot more about what is called out solar system.

9. ______ all matter is formed of molecules.

A. It doesn't matter if the complex B. No matter how complex

C. How complex is not a matter D. It's not a complex matter

10. ______ the film used for Cinemascope is the same as for conventional pictures, the image produced has twice the normal width.

A. Yet B. However C. Although D. As

Câu 5. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS *(10 điểm)*

Choose the best answer.

1. Most people in cities should ______ cycling instead of using cars.

A. rely on B. take up C. set up D. get around to

2. Politicians interviewed on TV seldom see eye ______ eye with their interviewers.

A. for B. to C. at D. by

3. Don't let him lure you ______ agreeing.

A. onto B. into C. upon D. out

4. Doctors advise people who are deficient ______ vitamin C to eat more fruit and vegetables.

A. from B. of C. in D. for

5. In these remote regions, the saga of men and animals was played ______.

A. along with B. havoc with C. down D. out

6. He really got his parents______, losing lots of money in his business.

A. up B. down C. over D. through

7. The jury began to believe the accused man might be guilty because his story did not tie ______ with those of the witnesses.

A. in B. on C. up D. down to

8. If you would like to wait a moment, sir, I will just ______ your file on the computer screen.

A. call up B. pull down C. bring in D. pick up

9. I expect the new trend will soon ______ here

A. catch up B. catch on C. take up D. identify with

10. If a bus does not come, you can always ______ a taxi.

A. flag after B. flag for C. flag down D. flag off

Câu 6. EADING COMPREHENSION (20 điểm)

A. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

People appear to be born to compute. The numerical skills of children develop so early and so inexorably that it is easy to imagine an internal clock of mathematical maturity guiding their growth. Not long after learning to walk and talk, they can set the table with impressive accuracy – one plate, one knife, one spoon, one fork, for each of the five chairs. Soon they are capable of nothing that they have placed five knives, spoons, and forks on the table and, a bit later, that this amounts to fifteen pieces of silverware. Having thus mastered addition, they move on to subtraction. It seems almost reasonable to expect that if a child were secluded on a desert island at birth and retrieved seven years later, he or she could enter a second-grade mathematics class without any serious problems of intellectual adjustment.

Of course, the truth is not so simple. This century, the work of cognitive psychologists has illuminated the subtle forms of daily learning on which intellectual progress depends. Children were observed as they slowly grasped – or, as the case might be, bumped into – concepts that adults take for granted, as they refused, for instance, to concede that quantity is unchanged as water pours from a short stout glass into a tall thin one. Psychologists have since demonstrated that young children, asked to count the pencils in a pile, readily report the number of blue or red pencils, but must be coaxed into finding the total. Such studies have suggested that the rudiments of mathematics are mastered gradually, and with effort. They have also suggested that the very concept of abstract numbers – the idea of a oneness, a twoness, a threeness that applies to any class of objects and is a prerequisite for doing anything more mathematically demanding than settings a table – is itself far from innate.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Trends in teaching mathematics to children

B. The use of mathematics in child psychology

C. The development of mathematical ability in children

D. The fundamental concepts of mathematics that children must learn

2. It can be inferred from the passage that children normally learn simple counting

A. soon after they learn to talk

B. by looking at the clock

C. when they begin to be mathematically mature

D. after they reach second grade in school

3. The word "illuminated" in line 11 is closest in meaning to

A. illustrated B. accepted C. clarified D. lighted

4. The author implies that most small children believe that the quantity of water changes when it is transferred to a container of a different

A. color B. quality C. weight D. shape

5. According to the passage, when small children were asked to count a pile of red and blue pencils they

A. counted the number of pencils of each color

B. guessed at the total number of pencils

C. counted only the pencils of their favorite color

D. subtracted the number of red pencils from the number of blue pencils

6. The word "They" in line 17 refers to

A. mathematicians B. children

C. pencils D. studies

7. The word "prerequisite" in line 19 is closest in meaning to

A. reason B. theory C. requirement D. technique

8. The word "itself" in line 20 refers to

A. the total B. the concept of abstract numbers

C. any class of objects D. settings a table

9. With which of the following statements would the author be LEAST likely to agree?

A. Children naturally and easily learn mathematics.

B. Children learn to add before they learn to subtract.

C. Most people follow the same pattern of mathematical development.

D. Mathematical development if subtle and gradual.

10. Where in the passage does the author give an example of a hypothetical experiment?

A. Lines 3 – 6 B. Lines 7 – 9

C. Lines 11 – 14 D. Lines 17 – 20

B. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in the history of human knowledge. For many thousands of years it was the one field of awareness about which humans had anything more than the vaguest of insights. It is impossible to know today just what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of preindustrial societies that still exist; a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient. This is logical. Plants are the basis of the food pyramid for all living things, even for other plants. They have always been enormously important to the welfare of people, not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, tools, dyes, medicines, shelter, and a great many other purposes. Tribes living today in the jungles of the Amazon recognize literally hundreds of plants and know many properties of each. To them botany, as such, has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of "knowledge" at all.

Unfortunately, the more industrialized we become the farther away we move from direct contact with plants, and the less distinct our knowledge of botany grows. Yet everyone comes unconsciously on an amazing amount of botanical knowledge, and few people will fail to recognize a rose, an apple, or an orchid. When our Neolithic ancestors, living in the Middle East about 10, 000 years ago, discovered that certain grasses could be harvested and their seeds planted for richer fields the next season, the first great step in a new association of plants humans was taken. Grains were discovered and from them flowed the marvel of agriculture: cultivated crops. From then on, humans would increasingly take their living from the controlled production of a few plants, rather than getting a little here and a little there from many varieties that grew wild – and the accumulated knowledge of tens of thousands of years of experience and intimacy with plants in the wild would begin to fade away.

11. Which of the following assumptions about early humans is expressed in the passage?

A. They probably had extensive knowledge of plants.

B. They divided knowledge into well-defined fields.

C. They did not enjoy the study of botany.

D. They placed great importance on ownership of property.

12. The word "peculiar" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

A. clear B. large C. unusual D. important

13. What does the comment "This is logical" in lines 5 – 6 mean

A. There is no clear way to determine the extent of our ancestors' knowledge of plants.

B. It is not surprising that early humans had a detailed knowledge of plants.

C. It is reasonable to assume that our ancestors behaved very much like people in the preindustrial societies.

D. Human knowledge of plants is well organized and very detailed.

14. The phrase "properties of each " in the line 10 refers to each

A. tribe B. hundred C. plant D. purpose

15. According to the passage, why has general knowledge of botany declined?

A. People no longer value plants as a useful resource.

B. Botany is not recognized as a special branch of science.

C. Research is unable to keep up with the increasing number of plants.

D. Direct contact with a variety of plants has decreased.

16. In line 15, what is the author's purpose in mentioning "a rose, an apple, or an orchid"?

A. To make the passage more poetic

B. To cite examples of plants that are attractive

C. To give botanical examples that most readers will recognize

D. To illustrate the diversity of botanical life

17. According to the passage, what was the first step toward the practice of agriculture?

A. The invention of agricultural implements and machinery

B. The development of a system of names for plants

C. The discovery of grasses that could be harvested and replanted

D. The changing diets of early humans

18. The word "controlled" in line 19 is closest in meaning to

A. abundant B. managed C. required D. advanced

19. The relationship between botany and agriculture is similar to the relationship between zoology (the study of animals) and

A. deer hunting B. bird watching

C. sheep raising D. horseback riding

20. Where in the passage does the author describe the benefits people drive from plants?

A. Line 1 B. Lines 6 – 8

C. Lines 10 – 11 D. Lines 13 – 15

Câu 7. CLOZE TEST *(10 điểm)*

Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Reports that the government is about to (1) ______ the go ahead to plans for the building of a new runway at London's Gatwick airport have angered local residents and raised fears of increased noise and exhaust pollution. The (2) ______ plans also include permission for additional night flights and will (3) ______ the compulsory purchase of farmland, as well as the demolition of a number of private homes. According to sources close to the Ministry of Transport, the government is known to be concerned by the increasing (4) ______ of traffic at London Heathrow, where there are no plans for further runways in the foreseeable (5) ______. Gatwick is widely (6) ______ as a better (7) ______ for expansion than London's third airport, Stansted, which still suffers from poor transport links. A spokesperson for the Keep Gatwick Quiet association, (8) ______ up of local people, accused the government of going back on promises made before the General Election. 'We were told then that the airport authority had no (9) ______ of building another runway, and we believe that the government has a duty to (10) ______ its pledges.' Prominent figures in the government are also believed to be concerned at the news, although the Prime Minister, interviewed last night, is quoted as saying that reports were 'misleading'. However, he would not give an assurance that plans for building a runway had definitely been rejected.

1. A. sign B. make C. give D. approve
2. A. controversial B. debatable C. notorious D. doubtful
3. A. involve B. concern C. assume D. need
4. A. sum B. size C. volume D. length
5. A. years B. period C. time D. future
6. A. regarded B. believed C. felt D. held
7. A. potential B. outlook C. prospect D. likelihood
8. A. made B. set C. brought D. taken
9. A. desire B. intention C. wish D. objective
10. A bear out B. count on C. pull off D. stand by

B/ PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu 1. OPEN CLOZE TEST *(20 điểm)*

A. Read the following passage, and then fill in the numbered gap with one suitable worD.

Industrialization has provided us (1) ______ material comfort and modern conveniences. Electrical appliances and efficient gadgets (2) ______ our daily chores. Yet, there's a heavy price-tag (3) ______ to this convenience. Large-scale industrialization is killing the world.

Today there's a strong emphasis (4) ______ the halt of CFCs usage. CFCs, otherwise known as chloro-fluoro-carbons, (5) ______ ozone depleting chemicals. They practically burn a (6) ______ in the earth's atmosphere and we suffer from the strong radiation (7) ______ by the sun's rays.

The hole in the sky (8) ______ harmful radiation to reach the earth. As a result, the temperature on the earth will rise. This is (9) ______ because (10) ______ ices will melt in the heat. Ocean levels will rise and islands will gradually be flooded.

B. Read the following passage, and then fill in the numbered gap with one suitable word.

Modern cinema audiences expect to see plenty of thrilling scenes in action films. These scenes, which are known as stunts, are usually performed by stuntmen who are specially trained to do dangerous things safely. (11) ______ can crash a car, but if you are shooting a film, you have to be extremely (12) ______ sometimes stopping (13) ______ in front of the camera and film crew. At an early (14) ______ in the production, an expert stuntman is (15) ______ in to work out the action scenes and form a team. He is the only person who can go (16) ______ the wishes of the director, although he will usually only do this in the (17) ______ of safety.

Many famous actors like to do the dangerous parts themselves, which produces better shots, since stuntmen don't have to (18) ______ in for the actors. Actors like to become (19) ______ in all the important aspects of the character they are playing, but without the recent progress in safety equipment, insurance companies would never let them take the risk. To do their own stunts, actors need to be good athletes, but they must also be sensible and know their (20) ______. If they were to be hurt, the film would come to a sudden halt.

Câu 2. WORD FORMS *(20 điểm)*

A. Complete the sentence with the appropriate form of the words in brackets.

1. What happened to Harold? I find his behavior quite ______ **(comprehend)**

2. ______ fruit juice contains no extra sugar. **(sweet).**

3. ______ are an important part of the immune system that protects us from disease. **(body)**

4. He seems to be ______ by violent anger. **(take)**

5. Europe has given Caribbean banana growers ______ treatment for more than 20 years. **(prefer)**

6. The women employed in the mines were ______ young and unmarried. **(dominance)**

7. ______ cloth does not burn easily. **(flame)**

8. The demonstration will soon ______ into violence. **(generation)**

9. Thanks to modern technology, farmers have been growing many kinds of ______ fruit. **(seed)**

10. Three innocent ______ were wounded in the explosion. **(stand)**

B. Complete the paragraph, using the right form of the given words in the box.

precise	intend	practice clear	clear	designer
depend	engine	manufactory	specify	implicit

Designers do not . . . (11). . . things. All good designer ask questions of their client and spend time helping the client to . . . (12). . . what he or she really wants. If the product is to be made to the designer's . . . (13). . . , then the designer must ensure that the factory has the tools and the intelligence and that each element specified is . . . (14). . . . On complex jobs several product . . . (15). . . will be involved, today with computer-aided software packages, to help to realize a design . . . (16). . . . The greatest difference between the designer and the single . . . (17). . . craftsperson is that the craftsperson does not have the problem of communicating his or her . . . (18). . . to others for translation into objects. The designer, however, must make his or her intentions . . . (19). . – communication is at the heart of . . . (20). . .

Câu 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION *(20 điểm)*

Write a new sentence using the word in brackets. Do not alter the word in any way.

1. Such a proposal is contrary to common sense.
(Face)
______________________________________.

2. They arrived at their destination alive and kicking.
(Sound)
______________________________________.

3. Don't panic about something so trivial.
(Mountain)
______________________________________.

4. What you have done is inexcusable.
(Amends)
______________________________________.

5. Try to stay inconspicuous when you get there.
(Profile)
______________________________________.

6. It is her father who is Italian.
(Half)
______________________________________.

7. I hate to see good food be thrown away.
(Go)
______________________________________.

8. The council has given the permission to start building.
(Go)
______________________________________.

9. She says awful things when she is angry.
(Into)
______________________________________.

10. The time has come to consider possibilities that used to be unacceptable.
(Think)
______________________________________.

TRƯỜNG THPT QUỐC HỌC HUẾ – THỪA THIÊN HUẾ

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM *(80 điểm)*

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY (10 điểm)

A. Pick out the word whose main stress is placed differently from that of the others.

1. A. triangle B. refugee C. recompense D. opportune
2. A. magnificent B. memorial C. humanism D. tobacconist
3. A. candidacy B. casually C. commentary D. asymmetric
4. A. commerce B. consent C. access D. advent
5. A. amateurish B. bureaucracy C. amplifier D. humanism.

B. Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others

6. A. obese B. goby C. total D. holler
7. A. occasion B. conclusion C. confusion D. dimension
8. A. parachute B. chauffeur C. chute D. chaplet
9. A. cussed B. ragged C. crooked D. docked
10. A. pierrots B. ploughs C. ballets D. civics.

Câu 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION *(10 điểm)*

1. Despite the appearance of the Mayan empire, there are still Mayans
A B
in the region that they once inhabited.
C D

2. What about the recreational reading you are supposed to get into the
A B
habit to do on a regular basis?
C D

3. The refugees are very much upset because they have been deprived
A B C
from their homeland and their families.
D

4. Of all outdoor activities, Paul likes fishing best of all, but he doesn't
A B C
enjoy cleaning the fishing rods afterwards. .
D

5. The students in the dormitories were forbidden, unless they have
A
special passes, from staying out after 11:30 P. M.
B C D

6. All the staff in Tam's film are expected to do some overtime, if the need rises.
A B C D

7. If you need to keep fit, then why not take on a sport such as badminton or
A B C D
tennis?

8. As soon as 8000B. C, people began to experiment with methods of
A B C
helping the sick.
D

9. The results of our marketing survey show that there will be quite a demand
A B C
for electric cars in the ahead years.
D

10. The Homestead Act of 1862 granted 160 acres of land for (to) any
A
settler who would spend five years on the land.
B C D

Câu 3. VOCABULARY (Word choice) *(10 điểm)*

1. He set on alarm clock for five o'clock and the other for five past so as to . . . . that he did not oversleep.
A. assure B. ensure C. insure D. reassure.

2. He works for UNESCO in a purely . . . . role.
A. advisable B. advising C. advisory D. advice.

3. The sun and the moon are often . . . . in poetry.
A. personified B. personalized C. personal D. privatized.

4. Ms. Ajai is trying to . . . . a better way for the computer to run the program.
A. designate B. devote C. device D. devise.

5. There's a lot more to Willie than one would think: still waters run . . . . . .
A. deep B. deeply C. deepness D. depth.

6. He broke his arm, but the . . . . healed quickly.
A. fracture B. anatomy C. segment D. splinter.

7. I watch a . . . . of bees flying hither and thither.
A. swarm B. throng C. bulk D. clutch.

8. Tony Brown was asked to . . . . before the judge.
A. wit B. testify C. execute D. prejudice.

9. When it comes to health care, illegible script can be dangerous, if not . . . .
A. deadly B. deathly C. deadening D. deathlike.

10. What do you hope to .... by telling such lies?

A. gain B. win C. earn D. mean.

Câu 4. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR *(10 điểm)*

1. Mr. Lam supposes, ... , that he will be retiring at 60.

A. like most people did B. as most of people

C. like most people do D. as do most people.

2. Getting a new computer system .... at the school has become a high priority.

A. installed B. to install C. to be installed D. install.

3. This proposal is .... the best.

A. by far B. far C. very D. so.

4. Nothing is spoiled, ... ?

A. aren't they B. isn't it C. are they D. is it.

5. .... more help, I could call my neighbor.

A. Needed B. I have needed

C. Had I needed D. Should I need

6. I didn't get home until after midnight last night. Otherwise, I .... your call.

A. would have returned B. would return

C. had returned D. returned.

7. It looks .... the game will be cancelled .... the rain stops.

A. like/ unless B. that/ as long as

C. as/ for fear that D. as if/ unless.

8. It was only .... he told me his surname that I realized that we had been to the same school.

A. then B. until C. as soon as D. when.

9. The moment he .... this message, he must call me.

A. received B. will receive C. receives D. is receiving.

10. The tension was becoming unbearable, ... I wanted to scream.

A. therefore B. and C. but D. then.

Câu 5. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 điểm)

1. The ceiling fans were on, but unfortunately they only .... the hot humid air.

A. stirred up B. poured through

C. turned into D. cut back.

2. Is shopping there expensive?

A. so high to B. so high as C. as high to D. as high as.

3. When I go on trips, I consider sending her gifts .... lieu of postcards.

A. on B. in C. at D. during.

4. Tom reflected .... the results which his action might produce.

A. in B. about

C. on D. no preposition is needed.

5. Helen fainted but the nurse gave her something that..................

A. brought her to B. came her round

C. took her up D. got her round.

6. .... the double, she took the victim to the hospital.

A. In B. For C. On D. With.

7. That flowers are .... everywhere is a sign of spring.

A. coming out B. breaking outC. taking over D. going over.

8. The boy is hyperactive. I put it .... wrong diet.

A. down with B. down to C. up against D. up with.

9. I finished my homework a few days ahead .... the deadline.

A. of B. to C. by D. at.

10. A good dictionary is indispensable .... any English majors.

A. to B. for C. at D. with.

Câu 6. Gồm 2 phần *(20 điểm)*

Phần 1: Reading 1 *(10 điểm)*

Read the following passage and choose the correct answers

The principle of use and disuse states that those parts of organisms' bodies that are used grow larger. Those parts that are not tend to **whither away.** It is an observed fact that when you exercise particular muscles, they grow. **Those** that are never used diminish. By examining a man's body, we can tell which muscles he uses and which he does not. We may even be able to guess his profession or his recreation. Enthusiasts of 'body–building' cult make use of the principle of use and disuse to build their bodies, almost like a piece of sculpture, into whatever unnatural shape is demanded by fashion in this peculiar minority culture. Muscles are not the only parts of the body that respond to use in this kind of way. Walk barefoot and you acquire harder skin on your soles. It is easy to tell a farmer from a bank teller by looking at their hands alone. The farmer's hands are **horny,** hardened by long exposure to rough work. The teller's hands are relatively soft. The principle of use and disuse enable animals to become better at the job of surviving in their world, progressively better during their lifetime as a result of living in that world. Humans, through direct exposure to sunlight, or lack of it, develop a skin color which equips them better to survive in the particular local conditions. Too much sunlight is dangerous. Enthusiastic sunbathers with very fair skins are **susceptible** to skin cancer. Too little sunlight, on the other hand, leads to vitamin–D deficiency and rickets. The brown pigment melanin which is synthesized under the influence of sunlight makes a screen to protect the underlying tissues from the harmful effects of further sunlight. If a suntanned person moves to a less sunny climate, the melanin disappears, and the body is able to benefit from what little sun there is. This can be represented as an instance of the principle use and disuse: skin goes brown when it is used, and fades to white when it is not.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. How principles of use and disuse change people's concepts of themselves.
B. The way in which people change themselves to conform to fashion.
C. The changes that occur according to the principle of use and disuse.
D. The effects of the sun on the principle of use and disuse.

2. The phrase **'wither away'** is closest in meaning to:

A. split B. rot C. perish D. shrink.

3. The word those refers to:

A. organisms B. bodies C. parts D. muscles.

4. According to the passage, men who body build

A. appear like sculptures B. change their appearance
C. belong to strange cults D. are very fashionable.

5. From the passage, it can be inferred that the author view body building

A. with enthusiasm B. as an artistic form
C. with scientific interest D. of doubtful benefit.

6. The word **'horny'** is closest in meaning to:

A. firm B. strong C. tough D. dense.

7. From the passage, it can be inferred that the principle of use and enables organisms to

A. change their existence B. automatically benefit
C. survive in any conditions D. improve their lifetime.

8. The author suggests that melanin

A. is necessary for the production of vitamin D.
B. is beneficial in sunless climates.
C. Helps protect fair–skinned people.
D. Is a synthetic product.

9. In the second paragraph, the author mentions sun tanning as an example of

A. humans improving their local condition.
B. Humans surviving in adverse conditions.
C. Humans using the principle of use and disuse.
D. Humans running the risk of skin cancer.

10. the word **'susceptible'** could be best replaced by

A. condemned B. vulnerable C. allergic D. suggestible.

Phần 2: Reading 2 *(10 điểm)*

When the first white men came to American, they found vast mounts of natural resources of tremendous value. Forests covered a large part of the nation; later gas, oil and minerals were found in unbelievable amounts. There was a great abundance of very fertile soil. Forests, prairies, streams and rivers abounded with wildlife. So vast were these resources that it seemed that they could never be used up. So forests were destroyed to make way for farmland. Grassland and prairies were plowed and harrowed. Minerals and oil were used in great quantities to supply a young industrial nation. Almost every river became the scene of factories, mills and power companies. Mammals and birds were slaughtered for food and sport.

Within a short time, the results were obvious. Floods caused millions of dollars' worth of damage yearly. The very fertile soil washed away or blew up in great clouds. The seemingly inexhaustible oil and minerals showed signs of depletion. Rivers were filled with silt from eroding farms and wastes from factories. Many of the rivers were made unfit for fish. Several species of birds disappeared, and some mammals seemed on the verge of going. Furniture timber shortages were predicted. In short, Americans soon came to realize that some sort of conservation program must be set up, for future, as well as present. Americans were to share in the resources that are the heritage of every American.

1. The title below that best expresses the main theme or subjects of this paragraph is:

A. What the first white men found in America
B. The cause of timber shortages
C. the loss of topsoil
D. The story of America resources.

2. It seemed to the early American settlers that

A. game was scarce
B. forests should not be cut
C. the natural resources were inexhaustible
D. there was a shortage of minerals.

3. The use of America's natural resources by the early settlers was:

A. careless B. scientific C. unbelievable D. predicted.

4. Much of fertile soil of America has

A. sunk deep into the earth B. been eroded by wind and water
C. been covered by lakes D. become the scene of factories.

5. One reason many of the rivers are no longer suitable living places for fish is that

A. too many fish have been caught
B. floods have caused much damage

C. a conservation program has been set up

D. factories have dumped waste into the rivers.

6. Another for "fertile" is

A. wet B. productive C. useful D. irrigated.

7. Another word for "slaughtered" is

A. killed B. caught C. reared D. wounded.

8. Another word for "depletion" is

A. redundancy B. reduction C. replenishment D. reaffirmation

9. Another word for "prairies" is

A. meadows B. plateaux C. high lands D. plateaus.

10. Another word for "verge" is

A. peak B. brink C. occasion D. possibility.

Câu 7. CLOZE TEST (Guided cloze) *(10 điểm)*

The search (1) ________ alternative resources of energy has (2) ________ in various. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological products to produce electricity. Changing waste products into gases or oil is also an efficient way to dispose of waste.

Experimental work (3) ________ to make (4) ________ fuels from coal, or coal tars. But (5) ________ date, that process (6) ________ expensive. Other experiments are (7) ________ to harness power with giant windmills. Geothermal power, heat from the earth, is also being tested.

Some experts are trying to revive hydroelectric power which is derived from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago, hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity (8) ________ in the United States, but today it supplies only four per cent. The oceans are another source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to change the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves (9) ________ electricity. Experiments are also underway to make (10) ________ of temperature differences is ocean water to produce energy.

1. A. of B. for C. with D. about.

2. A. come B. finalized C. ended D. resulted.

3. A. is being done B. is doing C. will be done D. will do

4. A. artificial B. compound C. synthetic D. man–made.

5. A. on B. at C. to D. by.

6. A. has proved B. has prove C. proved D. is proving.

7. A. undergo B. underestimate C. undergo D. underway.

8. A. using B. used C. usage D. use.

9. A. into B. to C. onto D. up to.

10. A. advantage B. do C. use D. waste.

B/ PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu 8. Gồm 2 phần *(20 điểm)*

A. Open cloze test (fill each blank with ONE suitable word) *(10 điểm)*

Greenhouse gas emissions are global in nature. It doesn't (1) .... any difference where you live, (2) .... you are affected by greenhouse gas emissions from around the world. So why does it matter what happens (3) .... the Amazone? The Amazone rain forest, most of (4) .... is housed in Brazil, covers an area the size of Western Europe and comprises one–third of the world's remaining tropical forests. The Brazilian rain forest covers 60 percent of Brazil's territory. In addition, it is the home of 30 percent of the world's animals and plant (5) .... The forests themselves are one of the solutions to global warming since (6) .... absorb carbon dioxide. That is why one of the solutions to adopting Kyoto Protocol emission reductions is to take part in a (7) .... project.

However, the Amazone rain forest is threatened on two fronts – logging and burning. Logging is an important source of revenues for Brazil, a country that suffers from high unemployment and underemployment. In addition to logging operations, Brazilians are cutting down and burning large tracts of land for cattle ranching and farming. (8) .... some cases, the cattle ranchers sell their land to agricultural interests, clear additional land for pastures, and sell the lumber to the timber industry. The burning is increasing carbon dioxide emissions, and the destruction of the forests is eliminating a huge carbon dioxide sink that could benefit the rest of the world. It is estimated that the burning of the Amazone (9) .... for 75 percent of Brazil's greenhouse gas emissions, making Brazil one of the world's top 10 (10) .... In fact, Brazil pumps out 5. 38 percent of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions. Because of the huge logging potential, many multinational logging firms have invested heavily in the Brazilian rain forest, while critics of Brazilian policies have been clamoring for protection of the rain forest.

B. Open cloze test (Fill each blank with ONE suitable word) *(10 điểm)*

In (1) **the** 1950s and early 1960s, prior (2) .... the widespread inter–networking that led (3) .... the Internet, most communication networks were limited (4) .... their nature to only allow communications between the stations (5) .... the network. Some networks had gateways or bridges (6) .... them, but these bridges were often limited or built specifically (7) .... a single use. One prevalent computer networking method was based on the central mainframe method, simply allowing (8) .... terminals to be connected via long leased lines. This method was first used in 1953 by Project RAND to support researchers such as Herbert Simon, (9) .... Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, when collaborating across the continent with (10) .... in Santa Monica, California, on automated theorem proving and artificial intelligence.

Câu 9. WORD FORMS: Gồm 2 phần *(20 điểm)*

A. Supply the correct word forms: *(10 điểm)*

1. .... (globe) is the ongoing process that deepens and broadens the relationships and .... (depend) among countries.

2. A bath is not the same thing as sleep, but anything that lets you relax for a while is .... (restore), too.

3. Not sick, Mai guessed, but probably .... (hang) now that she drank a lot at the party last night.

4. These students voluntarily spent their summer vacations helping the .... (advantage)

5. Mr. Joseph Tan is working in the .... (crime) department. He always carrying out investigations.

6. Eating fish and lots of vegetables greatly your life .... (expect).

7. Her kindness to my children greatly .... (dear) her to me.

8. This chemical removes unsightly .... (colour) in order to restore wood to its natural colour.

9. The lawyer said that his .... (defense) is accused of smuggling cigarettes into Long An province.

B. Fill each blank with ONE suitable word from the box and change its word form where necessary: *(10 điểm)*

The Filming of Railway

Number *payment* *use* *make* *expense*
imagine *choice* *comparative* *scenic* *apparent*

Central Station (1) .... since the last train left over twenty years ago, was the main location (2) .... for *Railway*. This new film, in many ways a (3) .... of the 1970s classic of the same name, was shot almost entirely in or around the station. (4) .... to the enormous cost of the original, therefore, it was quite a(n) (5) .... film to make. Money was saved by using technology in ways that were (6) .... back in 1975. For instance, in stead of some big (7) .... the film crew probably (8) .... the actors by two to one. They also avoided using (9) .... superstars, some of whom charge millions of dollar for just a few minutes' (10) .... on screen.

Câu 10. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION *(20 điểm)*

1. It's such a wonderful opportunity that we mustn't miss it.
It's too ....

2. "That's a lovely new Ao dai, Mai" said her friend.
Mai's friend complimented ....

3. The chances are a hundred to one against you.
It's most ....

4. The minister gave no precise figures about casualties.
The minister didn't go ....

5. If nothing unfortunately happens, I'll see you nest week.
All being ....

6. Harry was close to winning the big race. **(ace)**
....

7. They listened eagerly and attentively to the president's speech. **(ears)**
....

8. Why do I always get the boring jobs? **(donkey)**
....

9. I'm afraid there is no room in the concert hall tonight. **(booked)**
....

10. Don't panic about something so trivial. **(mountain)**
....

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A/ PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY

Pick out the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the rest:

1. A. boil B. poison C. noise D. choir.
2. A. summary B. bush C. brush D. but.
3. A. lethal B. altogether C. approval D. chemical.
4. A. pleasing B. pleasant C. hesitant D. pleasure.
5. A. naked B. hooked C. booked D. kicked.
6. A. mall B. door C. tore D. omelet.
7. A. purpose B. post C. prone D. crone.
8. A. therefore B. thirst C. thorn D. thumb.
9. A. teacher B. healthy C. beaver D. breather.
10. A. debt B. sob C. lobster D. obstacle.

Câu 2. ERROR INDENTIFICATION *(5 điểm)*

The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Choose the one underlined expression that is not correct.

11. If you choose to work (A) in Nepal, you will find a well–establishing (B) programme for (C) volunteer, particularly (D) in the capital Kathmandu.

12. The various parts of the body require so different surgical skills that many
A B C D
surgical specialists have developed.

13. The thing about filming is that you hang around for hours chat away
A B C
to people, then suddenly you've got to turn it on.
D

14. He was the son of a French immigration, who later began calling
A B
himself Revere to make his name easier for Americans to pronounce.
C D

15. For five years after the Civil war, Robert E. Lee served to president
A B
of Washington College, which was later called Washington and Lee.
C D

16. Humans normal develop twenty primary, or deciduous, teeth and
A B C
thirty–two permanent ones.
D

17. During the last Ice Age, which ended about 10, 000 years ago, there
A B
was about three times more ice than is today.
C D

18. I use the internet to find out of the latest discoveries in drugs and
A B C
developments in medical research.
D

19. The surface of the planet Venus is almost completely hid by the thick
A B C
clouds that shroud it.
D

20. The diameter of the Sun is more than one hundred times greater than Earth.
A B C D

Câu 3. WORD CHOICE

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. His new appointment takes ______ from the beginning of the next month.
A. place B. effect C. post D. possession.

22. The films was __________ on the book of the same name.
A. founded B. built C. constructed D. based.

23. __________ that he only started learning it two years ago, his English is excellent.
A. Wondering B. Accounting C. Thinking D. Considering.

24. His landlady doesn't __________ of his having parties.
A. appreciate B. support C. approve D. consent.

25. Mr. Jones has __________ painting since he retired.
A. taken up B. taken off C. taken over D. taken in.

26. All the __________ of the dance went to charity.
A. results B. proceeds C. rewards D. finances.

27. Generally the advantages of exams __________ the disadvantages.
A. overbalance B. outplay C. outweigh D. dismiss.

28. As it had not rained for several months, there was a __________ of water.
A. shortage B. waste C. drop D. loss.

29. The __________ at the football match cheered their team on.
A. audience B. congregation C. onlookers D. spectators.

30. If you have a __________ to make about the food, I am willing to listen.
A. dislike B. complaint C. trouble D. discontent.

Câu 4. STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence or have the nearest meaning to the one italic:

31. It is imperative that this letter __________ immediately.
A. were sent B. sent C. be sent D. send.

32. The police pursued the enemy relentlessly, __________.
A. and finally catch him B. finally catching him
C. to catch him in the final D. with a final catch.

33. __________, a child will develop personality problems.
A. If being ill–treated B. If ill–treated
C. If be ill–treated D. If he be ill–treated.

34. __________, I would give a party.
A. Were she to come next month B. She were to come next month
C. She comes next month D. She would come next month.

35. "*You broke my pair of glasses*", *the woman said.*
A. The woman blames me of breaking her pair of glasses.
B. The woman blamed me of breaking her pair of glasses.
C. The woman blames me for having broken her pair of glasses.
D. The woman blamed me for having broken her pair of glasses.

36. Elderly people, ________, require constant attention.

A. a large number's depending on government aid.
B. and many of them depend on the government to finance them.
C. who are dependent many of them on the financing from the government.
D. many of whom are financially dependent on the government.

37. *The bad weather prevented the train from running.*

A. The bad weather stopped the running train.
B. The train was precluded from running by the nasty weather.
C. The running of the train prevented by the bad weather.
D. The train prevented the bad weather from running.

38. He'll be very upset if you ________ his offer of help.

A. turn away B. turn from C. turn down D. turn against.

39. Widespread forest destruction ________ in this particular area.

A. can be seen B. to be seen
C. must have seen D. ought to be seen.

40. When I _____ at my suitcase, I would see that somebody _____ to open it.

A. look/ try B. looked/ tried
C. looked/ had tried D. looked/ trying.

Câu 5. PREPOSITION AND PHASAL WERBS

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

41. These oranges are sold ________ the dozen.

A. at B. for C. by D. of.

42. Largely through the work of the World Health Organization, most developed countries have eradicated malaria or brought it ______ control.

A. in B. bellow C. to D. under.

43. "Why did you move?"
"All ________ a sudden, I realized I was in a dangerous position."

A. of B. in C. at D. by.

44. He climbed up into the tree and picked all the fruit ________ reach.

A. near B. inside C. within D. at.

45. The sales assistant talked me _____ buying a bottle of perfume for my wife.

A. to B. into C. onto D. over to.

46. After he retired, he ________ badminton.

A. took up B. took after C. took down D. took up.

47. You mustn't ________ these difficult exercises; do them all.

A. leave off B. leave behind C. leave for D. leave out.

48. When the red wine ________ the guests began drinking the white wine.

A. ran away B. ran out C. ran down D. ran through.

49. Do you mind if I ________ with my work while you are getting tea ready?

A. get through B. turn to C. carry out D. carry on.

50. When you return to your country, don't forget to ________ with me.

A. keep in hand B. keep time
C. keep in touch D. keep in step.

Câu 6. READING COMPREHENSION

Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following question.

My lawyer, Mr Turner, is the only man I know who has seen a ghost. He is a quiet even–tempered man whose life is spent in leading with facts. He is the last person in the world to give way to fantasy. He has a wife and two children of whom he is proud, takes a modest holiday abroad every year and spends his Sundays gardening. He is knowledgeable about art and architecture, though he doesn't pretend to be an expert by any means. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that he should be so insistent about the ghost. It happened, so he says, like this:

He was travelling from London to the North of England by train. It was a misty November evening and the train was half empty. In fact for the first part of the journey Mr Turner had the carriage to himself and sat dozing over a newspaper. However at the first stop passenger jumped in, slamming the door behind him. He seemed out of breath as if he had been running. He was a striking looking young man with dark, bushy hair and bright intelligent eyes. He was dressed rather oddly in a long waisted coat with silver buttons, tight trousers and an embroidered waistcoat. Mr. Turner did not pay much attention to this because people wear all sorts of extravagant clothes these days and he had long grown accustomed to them.

Presently, the two men got into conversation, as people do on long journeys. Mr. Turner was interested to discover that the young man was very knowledgeable about Art – in particular portraits. His name, he said, was Joseph Hart, and he was on his way to visit an exhibition. It seemed that he worker in a famous London Art Gallery – a picture restorer, perhaps, thought Mr Turner, for he seemed to know a great deal about varnishes and paints, and even more about the subjects of certain portraits. When Mr turner asked his opinion of the portrait of a famous judge by artist he admired, his companion laughed and said, "He's only a reproduction – a good one I agree but you can't talk to a reproduction." He spoke as though the person in the portrait were still living.

After a while the carriage got hot and steamy and Mr Turner dropped off. He woke up just as the train was drawing up at a junction with a grinding of brakes. His companion had disappeared.

A few days later, having returned to London, Mr Turner found himself near the Art Gallery. Moved by some impulse, he went in and enquired for Joseph Hart. The attendant directed him to a room devoted to early nineteenth century portraits of well-known men. There was no-one in the room and Mr Turner looked about him. Without knowing quite how he had got there, he found himself standing in front of a full-length portrait of a dark young man in tight trousers and an embroidered waistcoat. The eyes smiled at him with a hint of amusement. The name-plate at the foot of the picture read: *Joseph Hart, Gentleman, 1800–1835.*

51. What kind of person was Mr Turner?
A. imaginative B. fantasy C. sensible D. insensitive.

52. Although he was a lawyer, Mr Turner ________.
A. pretended to know a lot about Art B. knew something about Art
C. pretended to take an interest in Art D. intended to learn more about Art.

53. When the passenger entered Mr Turner's compartment ________.
A. he was panting B. he was running
C. the train was just leaving D. the carriage was half-empty.

54. The passenger's clothes didn't seem strange to Mr Turner because ________.
A. he was used to wearing strange clothes
B. he hiked people who wore strange clothes
C. everyone he knew wore strange clothes
D. he had seen a lot of people is strange clothes.

55. Mr Turner thought the young man might ________.
A. be an Art Dealer B. be an Art Expert
C. renew old pictures D. paint reproductions old pictures.

56. Why wouldn't the passenger give an opinion on the portrait of the judge?
A. the judge wasn't alive. B. the judge was still alive.
C. the picture was a copy. D. he hadn't seen it.

57. When did Mr Turner first realize that the passenger had gone?
A. when the train started.
B. after the train had stopped.
C. just before the train stopped.
D. when the train was leaving the station.

58. Why did Mr Turner go into the Art Gallery?
A. he was walking past there. B. he had never been there before.
C. he had planned to do so. D. he suddenly decided to.

59. In the part of the gallery that Mr Turner was directed to ________.
A. there were a lot of pictures by unknown people
B. there were a lot of nineteenth century people
C. no-one else was looking at the pictures
D. he only saw one portrait.

60. When Mr Turner looked at the portrait of Joseph Hart ________.
A. he smiled at it B. he thought it smiled at him
C. he didn't recognize it D. he was amused.

Câu 7. READING COMPREHENSION

Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following questions

In the distance he heard the whistle and the train moved slowly across what sounded like an iron bridge and came to a halt. It was a sixth since they had left Berlin.

Billy Fenwick lay very stiffly in his upper berth of the sleeping compartment and he knew that it was the sixth stop because he'd counted every one of them. He also knew that the time was exactly twenty-five minutes to two and that should be almost half-way to the border by now. Every other minute he glanced at the luminous dial of his wristwatch, a treasured possession given to him on his ninth birthday. Anything to pass the time, to stop him from falling asleep, to keep him from staring at the blind which, in the blue light of the little bulb over the door, looked like a sheet of shiny metal.

But the shouldn't be frightened because he was nine years old now. A great big boy, as they kept telling him. Mummy had promised him that there were no monsters outside, it was just his imagination. Robin wasn't frightened and he was only five and a half. Billy leaned over and looked down at his brother, who was curled up fast asleep with his head buried in the pillow. He looked so still he might have been dead.

No, Robin wasn't frightened, but why should he be? Robin was too young to know why the blind were pulled down so tightly. He couldn't picture the cold desert outside with the white-faced people who stood and watched the trains. Robin didn't realize that at every stop there was danger, that at many moment the people would start coming towards them and, if the train didn't start again soon, one of them might raise his hand, open the window and begin to climb in.

And two of them were there now. Sweat ran down his forehead as he listened. Yes, footsteps were coming across the tracks, somebody was speaking in a low voice, somebody laughed, and there was a tapping noise just below the window. He pulled the blankets up tightly to his chin and tried not to cream, though at any moment he knew the window would come down and he would see a hand slide in under the blind. The tapping stopped, there was another deep laugh and he could picture fingers feeling for the window catch. Then the carriage creaked, the wheels started to turn. They were on their way again and he was safe.

61. Billy was lying stiffly in the berth because ________.
A. he wasn't very comfortable B. he was afraid
C. he was counting the stops D. he had trouble with his back.

62. Why did Billy keep looking at his watch?

A. he wanted to know the time B. he was very proud of it
C. it helped him stay awake D. it was a birthday present.

63. Billy didn't want to look at the window blind because _________.

A. it was made of dull metal B. it was behind him
C. the blue light was shining on it D. he was afraid of what was behind it.

64. Why was Billy ashamed of being scared?

A. he was older than his brother.
B. his brother was older than him.
C. his mother thought he was a baby.
D. he had promised his mother that he wouldn't be.

65. When Billy looked at his brother _________.

A. he thought he was dead
B. he saw he was lying stretched out on the bed
C. he noticed his head was under the pillow
D. he was he was fast asleep.

66. Why wasn't Robin afraid?

A. he understood about the blind.
B. he had too much imagination.
C. he couldn't draw the scene outside the window.
D. he wasn't old enough to understand the danger.

67. What did Billy imagine at every stop?

A. he would become dangerous.
B. the train wouldn't start again.
C. someone outside would put his hand up.
D. someone might enter the compartment.

68. When the train stopped Billy could hear _________.

A. someone speaking to himself B. a loud knock below the window
C. someone telling a joke D. several different sounds.

69. Billy felt like screaming because _________.

A. he could imagine the window opening B. he couldn't hear anything
C. the train started suddenly D. the noise stopped.

70. From the story what do we understand about Billy's character?

A. he was sensitive and imaginative. B. he was sensible and clever.
C. he was artistic and easily frightened. D. he was fearless and kind.

Câu 8. CLOZE TEST

Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks:

MUSIC

Nobody knows for certain what the origin of music was. Music is certainly older than poetry and painting but as early man had no way of (71) _______ it, we can only guess what it sounded like. Watching a child (72) _______ on drum with his hands or a piece of wood, it is easy to see that this is the simplest of instruments. It does not (73) _______ much effort to produce a rhythm on it.

Wall paintings show what some of the first instrument looked like. Early civilizations had already discovered the three basic (74) _______ of producing music: blowing into a tube, striking an object, and scraping a string. We know that western music comes from the (75) _______ Greeks. The musical scales we use now are (76) _______ on certain sequences of notes which the Greeks used to create a particular (77) _______.

Until the sixteenth century, most players of instruments were performers, but as music became more (78) _______, orchestras and musical groups began to (79) _______. This (80) _______ about the writing of music to be played by several musicians at one time. This can certainly be called the birth of modern music.

71. A. recording B. playing C. producing D. performing.
72. A. hitting B. knocking C. crashing D. banging.
73. A. make B. call C. take D. do.
74. A. forms B. manners C. systems D. ways.
75. A. ancient B. old C. aged D. antique.
76. A. raised B. based C. established D. supported.
77. A. spirit B. temper C. mood D. humor.
78. A. widespread B. enlarged C. expanded D. extended.
79. A. turn B. appear C. spring D. be.
80. A. produced B. affected C. caused D. brought.

B/ PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu 9. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Read the passage and fill each gap with ONE suitable word:

Louis Braille was the son of a French leather worker. He went blind at the age of three went he fell (81) _______ a tool in his father's workshop. But Louis was a brave and talented boy. He wanted to be a (82) _______, so he learned to play the cello, and at the age of ten he (83) _______ a scholarship (84) _______ the National Institute for Blind Children in Paris. He could play the cello, but he could not read or write.

In 1819 a French soldier, Charles Barbier, (85) _______ "night writing". He used patterns of twelve raised 986) _______ on paper so that soldiers could read in the dark. Louis Braille understood the (87) _______ of this invention for blind people and when he was fifteen, he began to develop it. He made it (88) _______ all over the world in many languages, but unfortunately Louis died of tuberculosis in 1852 and he (90) _______ knew of the importance of his invention.

Câu 10. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Read the passage and fill each gap with ONE suitable word:

Specialists in cybernetics are (91) ________ on the development of self-learning machines capable of solving problems set (92) ________ man. These self-learning cybernetic system can collect various data, analyze them and perform certain operations as a (93) ________ of the analysis. What is more, they are able to produce qualitatively new information. For example, a cybernetic machine for chemists will not (94) ________ give information on any specific problem but will indicate the (95) ________ to develop some new substance, say, a new plastic that would be cheap (96) ________ durable.

A good number of these machines are already working in our industry, (97) ________ as a cybernetic system for the iron and steel industry, an electronic system for geological prospecting, a cybernetic designer (98) ________ designs gas pipelines and automatizes the passing of gas along these pipes.

Automation in our country has (99) ________ the stage of developing fully automatized industries. Electronic computing techniques find wide application in and serve (100) ________ a basis for the development of modern programme-controlled machine tools, the controlling of spaceship flights, weather forecasts and planning work.

Câu 11. WORD FORMS

Give the correct forms of the capital words to fill in the blank of sentences

101.	PLEASE	The weather was terrible, so we had a very ________ holiday.
102.	EMPLOY	Roy was dismissed after being told by his ________ that he must leave in a month's time.
103.	BORE	Why was his lecture so ________? Perhaps he consulted his paper so often.
104.	ATTENTION	She always listens ________ to what she is told.
105.	POET	He regularly writes ________ for our newspaper.
106.	INFORMATION	He was ________ of the consequences in advance.
107.	ARRIVE	The __ of the new guest caused trouble to my aunt.
108.	DIRECTION	We asked a policeman to ______ us to right house.
109.	RELY	Don't depend on him; he's a very ________ person.
110.	PATIENT	Don't be so ________, we've only been waiting a few minutes.

Câu 12. WORD FORMS

Complete the passage with the correct form of words in the box:

born	small	mammal	coast	large
great	find	habitation	populate	fish

Dolphins are not fish. They are (111) ________ that live in the water. Dolphins are among the most intelligent animals on the Earth. Although they can (112) ________ in all oceans in the world, dolphins prefer (113) ________ waters and bays. The size of dolphins varies (114) ________. The (115) ________ dolphin is just about 50 kg in weight and 1, 2 meters in length while the (116) ________ one can weigh up to 8, 200 kg and is 100 meters long. Dolphins eat mainly fish. A female dolphin gives (117) ________ to one calf every two years after a gestation period of eleven to twelve months. A dolphin can normally live from twenty five to sixty five years and some species of dolphins can even live longer. Dolphin (118) ________ is at risk due to the pollution of their (119) ________ and accidental entrapment in (120) ______ nets.

Câu 13. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

121. It seems that no-one predicted the correct result.
→ No-one ________________________________

122. He prefers living in the centre of the city to living in the suburbs.
→ Rather ________________________________

123. It would have been a superb weekend if it hadn't been for the weather.
→ But ________________________________

124. We weren't surprised by his success.
→ It came ________________________________

125. Most people consider that stealing is wrong.
everybody
→ ________________________________

126. Everyone but Jane failed to produce the correct answer.
succeeded
→ ________________________________

127. The Arnolds consider Henry a good friend.
look
→ ________________________________

128. They will think your nephew stole the money.
suspected
→ ________________________________

129. It's a waste of time to try and explain anything to Tony.
worth
→ ________________________________

130. When I left she said that she hoped I had a pleasant journey.
wished
→ ________________________________

VIII. WRITING (15pts)

In most countries of the world the population is increasing alarmingly. This is especially true in poor, developing and even developed countries. Overpopulation causes a considerable number of problems.

In poor countries, it is difficult to provide enough food to feed even the present number of people. In addition, education to limit the number of children per family is not always successful. Poor countries usually have a lot of unemployment too, and an inrease in population simply makes the situation worse. The environment also suffers when there are too many people living on the land.

In rich, industrialized and developing countries it is very difficult for governments to provide effective services in overcrowded cities. Moreover, there is usually a great deal more crime which is often due to high rate of unemployment. Futher large increases in population only cause more overcrowding unemployment and crime.

There are two main solutions to the overpopulation problem. Firstly, every woman who is pregnant but does not want to give birth, should be allowed by law to have an abortion. Secondly, governments must educate poeople to limit the size of the family.

To sum up, if the population explosion continues, many more people will die of starvation in poor countries, and life in the cities, even in rich nations, will become increasingly difficult.

LẦN XIV - NĂM 2008

ĐỀ THI CHÍNH THỨC TẠI TP.HỒ CHÍ MINH

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 001

Part 1. PHONOLOGY *(5 MS)*

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A
6. A 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. D

Part 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

11. B 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. D
16. D 17. B 18. A 19. D 20. B

Part 3. VOCABULARY *(5 MS)*

21. A 22. B 23. D 24. C 25. A
26. C 27. D 28. B 29. D 30. B

Part 4. STRUCTURES

31. D 32. C 33. B 34. B 35. D
36. D 37. A 38. C 39. D 40. C

MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 002

Part 1. PREPOSITIONS

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A
6. D 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. A

Part 2. READING COMPREHENSION

11. C 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. A
16. D 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. B
21. B 22. C 23. B 24. B 25. B
26. B 27. D 28. B 29. C 30. D

Part 3. CLOZE TEST

31. B 32. D 33. B 34. A 35. C
36. C 37. D 38. B 39. B 40. D

WRITTEN TEST

Part 1. CLOZE TEST

Cloze test 1.

1. article 2. increasing 3. taste 4. intact 5. leisure
6. mention 7. less 8. who 9. admit 10. remind

Cloze test 2.

11. further   12. stretches   13. width   14. other   15. early
16. percent   17. round   18. cross   19. at   20. into

Part 2. WORD FORMS

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the given words.

1. outspoken   2. referential   3. overdose   4. commemorates
5. over-rated   6. demoralized   7. well-being   8. imprisonment
9. expectancy   10. coziness   11. surgery   12. deaths
13. disinfectant   14. unfavorable   15. chemicals   16. technique
17. operations   18. alcohol   19. sterile   20. germicidal

Part 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Only when/ after all the guests ... could we relax.
2. The older he got, the more his memory failed him.
3. But for his command of the local dialect, we would have been kept in prison.
4. We should save our breath by not talking to that ...
5. I smelt a rat when
6. he takes his wife for granted
7. It was hard to keep a straight face when she ...
8. What conclusions have you drawn from this ...?
9. Peter came up with the best solution.
10. There was a sharp contrast between the writer's writing style and his spoken language.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY: *(10 điểm)*

1. B   2. A   3. C   4. A   5. D
6. B   7. A   8. C   9. B   10. D.

Câu 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION: *(10 điểm)*

1. B   2. C   3. D   4. D   5. C
6. A   7. D   8. A   9. B   10. C.

Câu 3. VOCABULARY – WORD CHOICE

1. A   2. A   3. A   4. C   5. C
6. A   7. A   8. B   9. B   10. D

Câu 4. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR: *(10 điểm)*

1. A   2. D   3. D   4. C   5. C
6. B   7. B   8. D   9. A   10. C.

Câu 5. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS: *(10 điểm)*

1. A   2. C   3. C   4. B   5. C
6. B   7. A   8. B   9. C   10. A.

Câu 6. READING COMPREHENSION: *(10 điểm)*

1. B   2. C   3. D   4. A   5. C
6. A   7. D   8. C   9. B   10. A.

Câu 7. GUIDED CLOZE TEST: *(10 điểm)*

1. A   2. C   3. C   4. D   5. A
6. B   7. B   8. D   9. B   10. C.

Câu 8. OPEN CLOZE TEST: *(10 điểm)*

1. anniversary   2. in   3. that   4. more   5. else
6. to   7. known   8. in   9. on   10. About.

Câu 9. WORD FORMS: *(20 điểm)*

A. 1. Necessitated   2. Mouthfuls   3. Dishonorable   4. Deformity
5. Disrespectful   6. Old-fashioned   7. Expertise   8. Breathtakingly
9. Devalued   10. Acknowledge.

B. 1. Attraction   2. Similar   3. Anomalous   4. Practical
5. Tolerance   6. Exception   7. Fancifully   8. Hypocrites
9. Discomfort   10. Uneasiness.

Câu 10. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION : *(20 điểm)*

1. . . . fourth proposal did she accept to marry him.
2. . . . took any notice of my protests
3. . . . as no surprise to me to hear that Harry
4. . . . it hadn't been for the fog, there wouldn't have been traffic problems.
5. He took of George Bush and some other politicians.
6. It came as no surprise to hear about/of Sophie's promotion.
7. You must come to terms with the fact that she loves . . .
8. He had a chip in his shoulder. . . / Not going . . . is a chip in his shoulder.
9. . . . it dawned on me that . . .
10. We've come to an agreement to share the cost.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A/ PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY *(5 điểm)*

A. 1. B   2. B   3. D   4. C   5. A
B. 6. A   7. C   8. A   9. D   10. D.

Câu 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

11. B 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. D
16. D 17. B 18. A 19. D 20. B

Câu 3. VOCABULARY *(5 điểm)*

21. A 22. B 23. D 24. C 25. A
26. C 27. D 28. B 29. D 30. B

Câu 4. STRUCTURES

31. D 32. C 33. B 34. B 35. D
36. D 37. A 38. C 39. D 40. C

Câu 5. PREPOSITIONS

41. C 42. A 43. C 44. B 45. A
46. D 47. B 48. A 49. A 50. A

Câu 6. READING COMPREHENSION

A. 51. C 52. A 53. C 54. D 55. A
56. D 57. C 58. B 59. A 60. B
B. 61. B 62. C 63. B 64. B 65. B
66. B 67. D 68. B 69. C 70. D

Câu 8. CLOZE TEST

71. B 72. D 73. B 74. A 75. C
76. C 77. D 78. B 79. B 80. D

B/ WRITTEN TEST

Câu 1. CLOZE TEST

Fill in each blank with ONE word to make a complete passage.

Cloze test 1:

1. article 2. increasing 3. taste 4. intact 5. leisure
6. mention 7. less 8. who 9. admit 10. remind

Cloze test 2:

11. further 12. stretches 13. width 14. other 15. early
16. percent 17. round 18. cross 19. at 20. into

Câu 2. WORD FORMS

1. outspoken 2. referential 3. overdose 4. commemorates
5. over-rated 6. demoralized 7. well-being 8. imprisonment
9. expectancy 10. coziness 11. surgery 12. deaths
13. disinfectant 14. unfavorable 15. chemicals 16. technique
17. operations 18. alcohol 19. sterile 20. germicidal

Câu 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. ... when / after all the guests ... could we relax.
2. → The older *he got, the more his memory failed him.*
3. → But for his command *of the local dialect, we would have been kept in prison.*
4. → We should save our breath by not talking to that ...
5. → I smelt a rat when
6. → he takes his wife for granted
7. → It *was hard to keep a straight face when she ....*
8. → *What conclusions have you drawn from this ...?*
9. → Peter came up with the best solution.
10. → There *was a sharp contrast between the writer's writing style and his spoken language.*

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TRÀ VINH – TRÀ VINH

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY

A. 1. A 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. D
B. 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C.

Câu 2. MISTAKE CORRECTION:

1. D was he wearing → did he have 2. B deceive → cheat
3. B expecting for → expecting 4. A at the beginning → in the beginning.
5. C hung → hanged 6. B remember → remind.
7. D made → done. 8. A taking ahead → going ahead.
9. A aiming → goal 10. A production → produces.

Câu 3. VOCABULARY

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. C
6. B 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. A.

Câu 4. GRAMMAR & STRUCTURES

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A
6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. C.

Câu 5. READING

A. 1. composers 2. Featured 3. trash 4. along 5. real
6. taped 7. accompany 8. stage 9. In 10. mocking
B. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. A
C. 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B

Câu 6. CLOZE TEST

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. C.

Câu 7. OPEN CLOZE TEST

A. **1.** natural **2.** popularity **3.** botanic **4.** around **5.** look
6. classified **7.** diversity **8.** history **9.** extinction **10.** scientific.
B. **1.** rules **2.** urban **3.** Standards **4.** words **5.** proper
6. experience **7.** do **8.** behavior **9.** however **10.** draw.

Câu 8. WORD FORMS

A. **1.** uncharacteristic **2.** ill-mannered **3.** standstill **4.** infuriating
5. invariably **6.** foreseeable **7.** businesslike **8.** commemorates
9. outspoken **10.** misconception.
B. **1.** scientists **2.** possible **3.** depth **4.** divers
5. difficulties **6.** Observations **7.** leader **8.** commander
9. Possibility **10.** growing.

Câu 9. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

A. **1.** That takes me back to the time I climbed to the top of Mount Fuji.
2. There is no question of changing my mind about resigning.
3. How dare you imply that it was all my fault.
4. The boy was on the point of crying when he was reprimanded by his mother.
5. It was with great relief to hear that her condition was not serious.
6. All being well, I'll see you next week.
7. Adverts tempt people into spending more than they can afford.
8. Only by chance was a policeman passing as I was attacked.
9. Thought must be given to ways of improving the transport system.
10. There is no limit/ restriction on how much/what you eat at the new lunch-bar.
B. **1.** It seemed inevitable that he would fail his exams.
2. Winning that prize has gone to his head.
3. They were loath to come to our aid.
4. He let it be known that he was looking for a flat.
5. Since the institution's methods were exposed in a newspaper, it has fallen into disrepute.
6. It is impossible to make amends for what you have done.
7. He struck me as being a very capable person.
8. The news about the bank robbery spread through the whole town like wildfire.
9. She is not really upset; she's only putting on an act.
10. Dis the exam go well?

TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN THƯỢNG HIỀN - TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

Câu 1. PHONETICS *(10 điểm)*

A. **1.** B **2.** B **3.** C **4.** D **5.** D
B. **6.** A **7.** A **8.** C **9.** D **10.** B

Câu 2. ERROR CORRECTION *(10 điểm)*

11. A **12.** C **13.** B **14.** D **15.** D
16. B **17.** C **18.** C **19.** D **20.** C

Câu 3. WORD CHOICE *(10 điểm)*

21. B **22.** A **23.** A **24.** C **25.** D
26. C **27.** C **28.** B **29.** D **30.** D

Câu 4. PHRASAL VERBS AND IDIOMS *(20 điểm)*

31. D **32.** A **33.** A **34.** C **35.** D
36. A **37.** B **38.** B **39.** C **40.** A
41. B **42.** A **43.** C **44.** D **45.** A
46. B **47.** C **48.** B **49.** D **50.** B.

Câu 5. READING COMPREHENSION (10 điểm)

Passage 1:
51. A **52.** D **53.** A **54.** C **55.** D
Passage 2:
56. A **57.** B **58.** B **59.** C **60.** B

Câu 6. CLOZE TEST *(10 điểm)*

61. A **62.** D **63.** C **64.** A **65.** C
66. D **67.** C **68.** A **69.** A **70.** A

Câu 7. OPEN CLOZE TEST *(10 điểm)*

71. fact **72.** at **73.** advanced **74.** because/for/as
75. as **76.** commanded **77.** had **78.** concern
79. spare **80.** reason

Câu 8. WORD FORMS *(10 điểm)*

81. eyesight **82.** light-headed **83.** expectancy **84.** drawback
85. passers-by **86.** consumption **87.** broadcasts **88.** guidelines
89. greenhouse **90.** nowadays

Câu 9. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

A. **91.** The damage to the building is being examined by teams of experts.
92. I felt quite let down by this film/ This film let me down.
93. You ought to have thought more carefully before you decided.

94. Whether or not you succeed depends on your working hard/ Your only chance of success depends on your working hard.

95. This TV programme bears a strong resemblance to the one I saw last month.

B. 96. Because of the proper combination of the chemicals, the prescription has brought about the expected result.

97. Throughout his life the man was very poor/ suffered from great poverty.

98. She can't see the attraction of spending all day on the beach.

99. It is not long before they are accustomed to swimming.

100. Never had she expected that she was so successful.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ KHIẾT - QUẢNG NGÃI

A/ MULTIPLE CHOICE:

Câu 1. PHONETICS *(5 điểm)*

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. D 5. B
6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. A.

Câu 2. VOCABULARY *(5 điểm)*

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A
6. B 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. C.

Câu 3. STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR *(5 điểm)*

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C
6. B 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. D.

Câu 4. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS *(5 điểm)*

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. C
6. B 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. A.

Câu 5. ERROR IDENTIFICATION *(5 điểm)*

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C
6. C 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. C.

Câu 6. CLOZE TEST *(5 điểm)*

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A
6. B 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B

Câu 7. READING COMPREHENSION *(10 điểm)*

A. 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B
6. B 7. A 8. D 9. A 10.B
B. 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D
C. 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B

B/ PHẦN TỰ LUẬN *(60 điểm)*

Câu 1. OPEN CLOZE TEST *(20 điểm)*

1. quite, exactly, precisely 2. do 3. water 4. temperature
5. risen 6. just 7. so 8. means
9. up 10. use 11. working 12. what
13. be 14. at 15. located/ situated 16. almost
17. swept 18. worse 19. according 20. worsen.

Câu 2. WORD FORM *(20 điểm)*

A. 1. openness 2. industrialized 3. disgraced 4. promises
5. destruction 6. pollutants 7. nostalgically 8. survival
9. captivated 10. heating.
B. 1. coziness 2. relaxation 3. unbelievable 4. actually
5. explosions 6. finally 7. destruction 8. dramatic
9. enjoyable 10. marvellous.

Câu 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION *(20 điểm)*

1. Despite the fact he was disabled, he said/ managed to sail around the world.
2. The singer had very little money when he died, which surprised everybody.
3. He couldn't possibly have taken the money by mistake/ chance/ accident/ coincidence.
4. My brother's feeling a bit under the weather these days.
5. The staff were upset that they had been kept in the dark about the company's plans.
6. We always buy in bulk in order to make more profit.
7. She felt out of place in the huge hotel.
8. Could I put forward an idea?
9. He's always causing trouble at school.
10. Everyone has a great deal of sympathy for/ with him – a betrayed man.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN - BÀ RỊA – VŨNG TÀU

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D
6. B 7. A 8. A 9. D 10. A.

Câu 2. Error identification

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. C
6. C 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. B.

Câu 3. WORD CHOICE

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C

6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A.

Câu 4. STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A

6. B 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. B.

Câu 5. PREPOSITION AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C

6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C.

Câu 6. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1:

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B

6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. A.

Reading 2:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. C

6. C 7. D 8. D 9. D 10. C.

Câu 7. CLOZE TEST

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. D

6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. A.

B. PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu 1. OPEN CLOZE TEST

Pasage 1:

1. has 2. around 3. following 4. far 5. However

6. course 7. including 8. stored 9. those 10. constituting.

Pasage 2:

1. on 2. forward 3. that 4. laughter 5. carrying

6. which 7. only 8. on 9. suffering 10. form.

Câu 2. Word forms

1. outlaws
2. foregone
3. breakthrough
4. upgraded
5. imprinted
6. hydrophobia
7. prematurely
8. impressionable
9. abnormally
10. offshore
11. overworked
12. disheartened
13. ailment
14. inefficient
15. undergo
16. particularly
17. recognition
18. scientifically
19. harmless
20. devotees.

Câu 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Would you be so kind as to check these figures?
2. Gone are the days when I felt very lonely.
3. Rumour has it that we will have a new manager.
4. There is none of us but wishes to help you.
5. Follow this advice and you will find yourself in hot water.
6. He has done stupid things before, but this really takes the biscuit.
7. It seems that John has half a mind about going picnicking with us.
8. What conclusions have you drawn from this experience?
9. They are sworn enemies.
10. I am inclined to have a lie-in on Sundays.

TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH - TP. ĐÀ NẴNG

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY:

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. D

6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B.

Câu 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D

6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. C.

Câu 3. WORD CHOICE

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C

6. A 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. A.

Câu 4. STRUCTURE and GRAMMAR

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. A

6. C 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. C.

Câu 5. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. D

6. A 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. D.

Câu 6. READING COMPREHENSION

Reading 1:

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A

6. A 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. B

Reading 2:

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D

6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

Câu 7. CLOZE TEST

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A
6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B.

B.

Câu 1. OPEN CLOZE TEST

1. 1. capable 2. making 3. However 4. output 5. both
6. latter 7. since 8. different 9. common 10. solving
2. 1. recycled 2. include 3. removed 4. emit 5. which
6. toxic 7. stored 8. new 9. banned 10. economic

Câu 2. WORD FORMS

A. 1. disheartened 2. eyeful 3. over-expenditure 4. editorial
5. inadequate 6. questionable 7. inferiority 8. laughter
9. preoccupied 10. uncompromissing
B. 1. undergone 2. technological 3. unquestionably 4. assumption
5. destructive 6. overwhelmingly 7. beings 8. pessimistically
9. imperfections 10. heights

Câu 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

1. Precious little useful information is given in the brochure.
2. Many's the time that I've made stupid mistakes like that.
3. It was something of a relief to Trudy when she found out the truth.
4. The sheer expense/ cost was what put me off the idea.
5. He made no reference to our previous conversation.
6. I'm not on the right mood for going to the party.
7. The old woman pleaded with the intruder not to take her money as it was all that she had.
8. + What strikes me about her is that she is a very effective teacher.
   + It stikes me that she is a very effective teacher.
   + She strikes me as (being) a very effective teacher.
9. We always buy in bulk in order to make more profit.
10. Nowadays goods are often bought on credit.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN THĂNG LONG - LÂM ĐỒNG

A. PHONOLOGY

Câu 1. Circle the word whose underlined part has the pronunciation different from that of the other words: *(5 điểm)*

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. B
6. C 7. D 8. D 9. B 10. A.

Câu 2. Choose the underlined word or phrase in each sentence that needs correcting: *(5 điểm)*

1. (A) should be *to defend*. Use *try* + infinitive.
2. (D) should be *because of*.
3. (B) should be *to support*. *Intend* + infinitive.
4. (B) should be *is*. *Congressman* is a singular subject and requires a singular verb.
5. (A) should be *because of* Use *because of* + noun phrase. Note that "that had devastated the area" is a relative clause; therefore, "the torrential rains" is only a noun phrase, not a sentence.
6. (B) should be *is*. *Lack* is a singular subject and requires a singular verb.
7. (D) should be *than the first*. The correct comparison is *better than*.
8. (C) should be *has*. *Cultivation* is a singular subject and requires a singular verb.
9. (C) should be *is causing*. *Decision* is a singular subject and requires a singular verb.
10. (B) should be *have been*. *Species* (in this sentence) is a plural subject and requires a plural verb. *Species* may also be singular, but if that had been the case in this sentence, *underutilized* would have been preceded by *an*.

Câu 3. Choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the underlined word or phrase: *(5 điểm)*

1. C. with a jerk 2. D. sip it 3. C. concord 4. B. falter
5. A. severed 6. A. vagabonds 7. D. extensive 8. C. bellow
9. D. cataclysm 10. B. abhorred.

Câu 4. Choose the correct sentence which has the same meaning as the given one: *(5 điểm)*

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A
6. B 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. B.

Câu 5. Choose the suitable prepositions and adverb particles: *(5 điểm)*

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. D
6. A 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. B.

Câu 6. Reading comprehension

READING 1: *(5 điểm)*

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D
6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A.

READING 2: *(5 điểm)*

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. D
6. C 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A.

Câu 7. CLOZE TEST *(5 điểm)*

1. purposes 2. Marketplace 3. institutions 4. production
5. Freelancers 6. amateur 7. competence 8. benefit
9. retail 10. live

B. PERSONAL STATEMENT: *(60 điểm)*

Câu 1. Open cloze test: *(20 điểm)*

Passage 1: *(10 điểm)*

1. from **2.** about **3.** these **4.** fuels **5.** being
6. only **7.** energy **8.** that **9.** so **10.** than

Passage 2: *(10 điểm)*

1. not **2.** anymore **3.** are **4.** at **5.** from
6. too **7.** search **8.** like **9.** all **10.** including

Câu 2. Word forms: *(20 điểm)*

A. 1. unreliable **2.** unforgettable **3.** admission **4.** theoretically
5. illegally **6.** boredom **7.** sleeplessness **8.** illogical
9. informative **10.** fixtures

B. 1. elsewhere **2.** Naturally **3.** convenience **4.** action
5. scientific **6.** researchers **7.** actually **8.** designed
9. unlike **10.** appearance.

Câu 3. Sentence transformation: *(20 điểm)*

1. I was particularly impressed by her accent-free pronunciation.
2. At no time was the result of the match in doubt.
3. This will be the first time the orchestra has performed outside London.
4. When did this roof begin leaking? / start to leak?
5. The man in that painting bears resemblance to my uncle.
6. She has her hands full so cannot go shopping.
7. We should save our breath by not talking that stubborn guy.
8. The chances are that the project will be finished on Thursday.
9. They arrived at their destination safe and sound.
10. Mara used to work as a picture restorer.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN KONTUM – KONTUM

PART ONE: PHONETICS

A. 1. D **2.** C **3.** A **4.** C **5.** D
B. 1. A **2.** D **3.** A **4.** C **5.** D.

PART TWO: GRAMMAR AND STRUCTURES

A. 1. biological **2.** specifically **3.** celebrated **4.** tackling
5. interviewing **6.** developed **7.** definition **8.** Offensive
9. deadly **10.** marketed

B. 1. in **2.** on **3.** at **4.** for **5.** to
6. out **7.** around **8.** in **9.** against **10.** Through.

C. 1. have forgotten **2.** have lost **3.** are trying **4.** was jogging
5. was waiting **6.** hasn't been/ has been studying
7. had prepared **8.** haven't paid/ do I owe.

D. 1. D. maintaining **2.** C. train **3.** A. says **4.** D. duty
5. D. knocked down **6.** A. Lasted **7.** C. hardly **8.** B. rare
9. A. Opportunity **10.** C. agree.

E. 1. If I had known you were coming, I would have waited for you.
2. On picking up my pen, I found that the nib had broken.
3. There is no danger of your falling from the verandah.
4. He is an extremely honest man.
5. Without help, I should not have been able to find my way.
6. In cold weather, I wear a jersey.
7. The news of his going to university pleased him very much.
8. I do physical training in order to keep fit.
9. The sea was too cold for us to swim.
10. He did not feel well enough to get up.

F. 1. Ben apologized for being late.
2. As John had not heard the weather forecast, he was surprised by the snow.
3. As a result of your disobedience, you will be punished.
4. Our records show that the money was paid two months ago.
5. No one will ever know his real identity.
6. She studies far more seriously now than she used to.
7. Apart from Maggie's husband, everyone is here.
8. Whether we like the idea or not, we'll have to go with him.
9. Which of the two books would you rather have?
10. Your car gives less trouble than mine.

PART THREE: READING COMPREHENSION

A. 1. next **2.** an **3.** on **4.** twice **5.** there
6. with **7.** Had **8.** us **9.** sounded **10.** had
11. like **12.** must **13.** while **14.** Are **15.** Happened.

B. 1. B **2.** D **3.** C **4.** D **5.** A.

PART FOUR:. WRITING

1. You will be pleased to hear that I was met at London Airport by Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and their son Michael.
2. Before I arrived it had been raining for a week.
3. But on Sunday the sun shone for the first time.
4. Last Tuesday they took me to Buckingham Palace.

5. I saw the Changing of the Guard and listened to the band.

6. Then we went to Hyde Park to have lunch/ and had lunch in a restaurant.

7. After we had eaten we went for a walk to see the Serpentine Lake.

8. While we were walking I bought a postcard which I enclose with this letter.

9. London has many interesting places to see and I am enjoying being here very much.

10. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and Michael ask me to give you their kind regards.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN TIỀN GIANG – TIỀN GIANG

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY ***(10 điểm)***

1. D **2.** C **3.** D **4.** B **5.** A **6.** A **7.** B **8.** D **9.** D **10.** D.

Câu 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION ***(10 điểm)***

1. A **2.** B **3.** D **4.** B **5.** A **6.** A **7.** D **8.** C **9.** B **10.** B.

Câu 3. WORD CHOICE ***(10 điểm)***

1. B **2.** C **3.** A **4.** D **5.** B **6.** A **7.** B **8.** A **9.** C **10.** C.

Câu 4. STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR ***(10 điểm)***

1. C **2.** B **3.** C **4.** B **5.** A **6.** B **7.** C **8.** B **9.** B **10.** D

Câu 5. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS ***(10 điểm)***

1. B **2.** B **3.** B **4.** C **5.** D **6.** B **7.** A **8.** A **9.** B **10.** C.

Câu 6. EADING COMPREHENSION (20 điểm)

1. C **2.** A **3.** C **4.** D **5.** A **6.** D **7.** C **8.** B **9.** A **10.** B

11. A **12.** C **13.** B **14.** C **15.** D **16.** C **17.** C **18.** B **19.** C **20.** B

Câu 7. CLOZE TEST ***(10 điểm)***

1. C **2.** A **3.** A **4.** C **5.** D **6.** A **7.** C **8.** A **9.** B **10.** D

B/ PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu 1. OPEN CLOZE TEST ***(20 điểm)***

1. with **2.** ease **3.** attached **4.** on
5. are **6.** hole **7.** emitted **8.** allows
9. alarming **10.** polar **11.** anyone **12:** precise
13. right **14.** stage **15.** called **16.** against
17. interests **18.** stand **19.** involved **20.** limits

Câu 2. WORD FORMS ***(20 điểm)***

1. incomprehensible **2.** unsweetened **3.** antibodies **4.** overtaken
5. preferential **6.** predominantly **7.** non-flammable **8.** degenerate

9. seedless **10.** bystanders **11.** manufacture **12.** clarify
13. specifications **14.** practicable **15.** engineers **16.** precisely
17. independent **18.** intentions **19.** explicit **20.** Design.

Câu 3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION ***(20 điểm)***

1. Such a proposal flies to the face of common sense.

2. They arrived at their destination safe and sound.

3. Don't make a mountain out of a molehill.

4. You can't make amends to what you have done. / You will find it impossible to make amends for what you've done.

5. Try to keep a low profile when you get there.

6. She is half Italian on her father side.

7. I hate to see good food go to waste.

8. The council has given the go-ahead to start building.

9. She says awful things when she flies into a temper.

10. The time has come to think the unthinkable.

TRƯỜNG THPT QUỐC HỌC HUẾ – THỪA THIÊN HUẾ

A. PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM *(80 điểm)*

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY (10 điểm)

A. 1.B 2. C 3. 4 5. B

B. 6. A 7. D 8. D 9. D 10. D

Câu 2. ERROR IDENTIFICATION ***(10 điểm)***

1. A **2.** C **3.** D **4.** B **5.** C **6.** D **7.** B **8.** A **9.** D **10.** A

Câu 3. VOCABULARY (Word choice) ***(10 điểm)***

1. B **2.** C **3.** A **4.** D **5.** A. **6.** A **7.** A **8.** B **9.** A **10.** A

Câu 4. STRUCTURES AND GRAMMAR ***(10 điểm)***

1. D **2.** A **3.** A **4.** D **5.** D **6.** A **7.** D **8.** D **9.** C **10.**B

Câu 5. PREPOSITIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS (10 điểm)

1. A **2.** A **3.** B **4.** C **5.** A **6.** C. **7.** A **8.** B **9.** A **10.** A

Câu 6. Gồm 2 phần ***(20 điểm)***

Phần 1: Reading 1 *(10 điểm)*

1. C **2.** D **3.** D **4.** C **5.** D **6.** C **7.** C **8.** C **9.** C **10.** B.

Phần 2: Reading 2 *(10 điểm)*

1. D **2.** C **3.** A **4.** B. **5.** D **6.** B **7.** A **8.** B **9.** A **10.** B

Câu 7. CLOZE TEST (Guided cloze) ***(10 điểm)***

1. B **2.** D. **3.** A **4.** C **5.** C **6.** A **7.** D **8.** B **9.** A **10.** C

B/ PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu 8. Gồm 2 phần *(20 điểm)*

A. (1) **make** (2) **because** (3) **to** (4) **which**
(5) **species** (6) **trees/forests a** (7) **reforestation** (8) **In**
(9) **accounts** (10) **polluters.**

B. (1) **the** (2) **to** (3) **to** (4) **by**
(5) **on** (6) **between** (7) **for** (8) **its**
(9) **in** (10) **researchers/ those**

Câu 9. WORD FORMS: Gồm 2 phần *(20 điểm)*

A.

1. **Globalization** (globe) is the ongoing process that deepens and broadens the relationships and **interdependence** (depend) among countries.
2. A bath is not the same thing as sleep, but anything that lets you relax for a while is **restorative** (restore), too.
3. Not sick, Mai guessed, but probably **hungover** (hang) now that she drank a lot at the party last night.
4. These students voluntarily spent their summer vacations helping the **disadvantaged.** (advantage)
5. Mr. Joseph Tan is working in the **criminology** (crime) department. He always carrying out investigations.
6. Eating fish and lots of vegetables greatly your life **expectancy.** (expect)
7. Her kindness to my children greatly **endeared** (dear) her to me.
8. This chemical removes unsightly **discoloration** (colour) in order to restore wood to its natural colour.
9. The lawyer said that his **defendant** (defense) is accused of smuggling cigarettes into Long An province.

B. (1) **disused** (2) **chosen** (3) **remake** (4) **Compared**
(5) **inexpensive** (6) **unimaginable** (7) **scenes** (8) **outnumbered**
(9) **overpaid** (10) **appearance**

Câu 10. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION *(20 điểm)*

1. It's such a wonderful opportunity that we mustn't miss it.
   It's too **wonderful an opportunity for us to miss.**
2. "That's a lovely new Ao dai, Mai" said her friend.
   Mai's friend complimented **her on her lovely new Ao dai.**
3. The chances are a hundred to one against you.
   It's most **difficult for you to get the chances.**

4. The minister gave no precise figures about casualties.
   The minister didn't go **into detail about the casualties.**
5. If nothing unfortunately happens, I'll see you nest week.
   All being **well, I'll see you nest week.**
6. Harry was close to winning the big race. (ACE)
   Harry was within an ace winning the big race.
7. They listened eagerly and attentively to the president's speech. (EARS)
   They were all ears to the president's speech.
8. Why do I always get the boring jobs? (DONKEY)
   I'm fed up with/ bored with/ tired of doing the donkey work.
9. I'm afraid there is no room in the concert hall tonight. (BOOKED)
   I'm afraid the concert hall is fully booked.
10. Don't panic about something so trivial. (MOUNTAIN)
    Don't make a mountain put of a molehill.

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG – TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

A/ PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM

Câu 1. PHONOLOGY

1. D **2.** B **3.** B **4.** A **5.** A
6. D **7.** A **8.** A **9.** B **10.** A.

Câu 2. ERROR INDENTIFICATION *(5 điểm)*

11. B **12.** B **13.** C **14.** A **15.** B
16. A **17.** D **18.** B **19.** B **20.** D.

Câu 3. WORD CHOICE

21. B **22.** D **23.** D **24.** C **25.** A
26. B **27.** C **28.** A **29.** D **30.** B.

Câu 4. STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR

31. C **32.** B **33.** B **34.** A **35.** D
36. D **37.** B **38.** C **39.** A **40.** C.

Câu 5. PREPOSITION AND PHASAL WERBS

41. C **42.** D **43.** A **44.** C **45.** B
46. A **47.** D **48.** B **49.** D **50.** C.

Câu 6. READING COMPREHENSION

51. C **52.** B **53.** A **54.** D **55.** C
56. C **57.** C **58.** D **59.** C **60.** B.

Câu 7. READING COMPREHENSION

61. B 62. C 63. D 64. A 65. D
66. D 67. D 68. D 69. A 70. A.

Câu 8. CLOZE TEST

71. A 72. D 73. C 74. D 75. A
76. B 77. C 78. A 79. B 80. D.

B/ PHẦN TỰ LUẬN

Câu 9. OPEN CLOZE TEST

81. on **82.** musician **83.** won **84.** to
85. invented **86.** dots **87.** importance **88.** Simpler
89. use **90.** never.

Câu 10. OPEN CLOZE TEST

91. working **92.** by **93.** result **94.** only **95.** way
96. and **97.** such **98.** Which **99.** reached **100.** as.

Câu 11. WORD FORMS

101. unpleasant **102.** employer **103.** boring **104.** attentively
105. poems **106.** Informed **107.** arrival **108.** direct
109. unreliable **110.** impatient.

Câu 12. WORD FORMS

111. mammals **112.** be found **113.** coastal **114.** greatly
115. smallest **116.** largest **117.** birth **118.** population
119. habitat **120.** fishing.

Câu 13. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

121. No–one seems to have predicted the correct result.
122. Rather than (to) live in the suburbs, he prefers to live in the centre of the city.
123. But for the weather, the weekend would have been superb.
124. It came as no surprise to us that he was/ had been successful.
125. Nearly/ Almost/ Virtually everybody considers stealing to be wrong.
Stealing is considered to be wrong by almost everybody.
126. Only Jane/ No–one but Jane succeeded in producing the correct answer.
127. The Arnolds look on/ upon Henry as a good friend.
128. Your nephew will be suspected of stealing/ having stolen the money.
129. It's not worth trying to explain anything to Tony.
130. She wished me a pleasant journey when I left.

LẦN XV – NĂM 2009

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ HỒNG PHONG - TP. HỒ CHÍ MINH

MULTIPLE CHOICE

I.
1. a 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. b 7. d 8. a 9. b 10. d

II.
11. a 12. c 13. a 14. b 15. d 16. a 17. c 18. a 19. a 20. c
21. c 22. a 23. c 24. b 25. c 26. d 27. d 28. a 29. a 30. c

III.
31. c 32. c 33. d 34. a 35. b 36. c 37. b 38. a 39. c 40. d

WRITTEN TEST

I.
1. were traveling 2. crashed 3. taking
4. should she win 5. has written 6. is forever talking
7. has been expelled 8. to set 9. (should) be locked
10. went 11. can't / couldn't have been 12. being taken
13. stealing 14. would have been reported 15. must have been talking
16. phoned 17. was/got engaged 18. needn't have worried
19. have put 20. advertised

II.
1. on 2. up 3. in 4. as 5. to
6. into 7. for 8. into 9. on 10. but/except
11. in 12. in 13. out 14. out 15. with
16. with 17. up 18. up 19. to 20. up

III.
1. besieged 2. contemptuous 3. inappropriate 4. undertaking
5. indelible 6. disciplinary 7. outlay 8. breathlessly
9. non-existent 10.erroneously 11. therapeutic 12. moldy
13. concentrations 14.ensures 15. venomous 16. antibiotics
17. coagulant 18.anti-inflammatory 19. synthetic 20. consumption

IV.
1. the law → a law 2. in other measures→ among other measures
3. rather than → other than 4. a Basque language → the Basque language
5. lingual → linguistic 6. tolerable → tolerant
7. reverse → reversal 8. along → but
9. usage → use 10. protests → protest

V.
1. threat 2. rise 3. marine 4. fewer 5. level
6. where 7. survive 8. by 9. to 10. action